From Houston's Official Reports. Debate on Slavery, &c.

[Concluded.] Mr. WESTCOTT .- There has been no violence except the running away with some negroes. Mr. Halk .- Well, I believe that some hundreds of individuals assembled in front of a printing office in this city, and assailed the building with missiles, obliging the persons engaged in their usual employment, to abandon their legal occupation. If that does not come up to the gentleman's definition of violence, I do not know what does. I was desirous of introducing this subject without an appeal to any matters which might be supposed to lie behind. I believe that these matters have nothing to do with the sub ject under consideration. But other gentlemen have chosen to give this subject a different direction. Now, in the bill which I have had the honor to introduce, the provisions are almost identical with the law which has been in existence in many of the States, and is now on the statute-book of Maryland. To its enactment here, exception has been taken, and I am quite willing that the country should know the grounds on which opposition is made. If the subject be painful it has not been made so by me. As to the threats which have been made of bloodshed and assassination, I can only say that there have been sacrifices already, and there may be other victims, until the minds of all shall

of the slave-owner. Mr. WESTCOTT .- I should like to know of the Senator from New Hampshire if he can say, that any non-slaveholding State in this Union has passed a law by which, in case of the abduction of a slave by an abolition mob, the county or town is to be made responsible for the act.

be awakened to the conviction that the Consti-

the freedom of discussion, as for the protection

Mr. HALE .- I do not know, Sir. Mr. WESTCOTT .- It is time enough then when such a law is passed to protect the property of slave owners, to talk of a law to indemnify for the destruction of property of abolition incen-

Mr. FOOTE.-The Senator seems to suppo that I wished to decoy him to the State of Mississippi. I have attempted no such thing. I have thought of no such thing. I have openly challenged him to present himself there or any where, uttering such language, and breathing such an incendiary spirit as he has manifested in this body, and I have said that just punishpunishment. My opinion is, that enlightened I read? men would sanction that punishment. But says the Senator that would be assassination? emy to the constitution of his country-an enemy of one of the institutions of his country which is solemnly guaranteed by the organic law of the land—and in so far he is a lawless person. I am sure, if he would go to the State would ever be a victim. I have never deplored the death of such victims, and I never shall deplore it. Such officious intermedling deserved its fate. I believe no good man who is not a maniac, as the Senator from New Hampshire is apprehended to be, can have any sympathy for those who lawlessly interfere with the rights of the senator in the such rights of the s others. He, however, will never be a victim!

Mr. CRITTENDEN .- If the gentleman will allow me, I rise to a question of order. Gentlemen have evidently become excited, and I hear on all sides language that is not becoming. I call the gentleman to order for his personal reference to the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. FOOTE .- I only said in reply to the re-

narks of the Senator from New Hampshire-Mr. CRITTENDEN .-- I did not hear what the Senator from New Hampshire said, but the alconsider to be contrary to the rules of the Sen-

scene has never occurred in the Senate-such a deadly assailment of the rights of the country. Mr. Johnson, of Md .- Has the Chair deci

Mr. FOOTE.-Let my words be taken down. aware that the question of order is not debata-

Mr. WESTCOTT .- I ask whether the words obected to are not, according to the rule, to be re-

Mr. Foots .- I pass it over. But the Senator from New Hampshire has said, that if I would ment. Why, I would not argue with him! What no rights or property of this description, and I the Constitution and the Union, have guaranteed the rights of the South, connected with this property, and that the people of New Hamphire have no right at all to meddle with the subject. Why, is it not a fact, that gentlemen, members of this body, among them the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, whom I regret not to see in his place, are known to more or less hostile to the institutions of clomestic slavery, but have never entertained the has any jurisdiction whatever, over the subject? They have held that any attempt directly or indirectly, to effect abolition or to encourage abo-

ion by Congressional legislation is at war with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. Mr. HALE. - Will the Senator allow me to in-

that the animal should be stolen from the stable or taken from me on the road—how could I meet such a proposition? Why I should say to him, either you are a maniac, or, if sane, you should require of the name of the road of the name o I do not know anything about the paper to ions—gentlemen from remote portions of the which reference has been made. It has been Union, having few feelings in common with the heard that he is. He is certainly an abolitionist. It may be that he has not in his paper openly avowed, as the Senator from New Hampshire seems very plainly to indicate, that he has approved of this late attempt to steal the slaves

Mr. HALE .- When did I avow that I approved f this movement? Mr. FOOTE .-- I will show it from this bill. challenge the Senator to produce any such statute from the statute-book of any State of

Mr. HALE -I have said that the bill is in sub tance identical with one of the statutes of the State of Maryland. I have that statute before ne and will hand it to the Senator. Mr. Jounson, of Maryland .-- Allow me

Mr. FOOTE .-- How are we to understand the enator? He will not acknowledge that his obect is to encourage such conduct, and he shuns When we charge upon him the responsibility. that he himself has breathed in the course of his either side. harangue of this morning, the same spirit which has characterized this act, he says most mildly and quietly, "By no means-I have only atempted to introduce a bill corresponding subtantially with the law on the statute books of he Senator supposes that all of us are perfectly demented, or do not know the nature of the tution was made as well for the preservation of case, the circumstances, or the motives which have actuated the Senator. Will he undertake to assert, that he would ever have thought of such a bill if these slaves had not been abducted from the District, in opposition to the consent of their owners, by the parties engaged in this marauding expedition? He cannot deny it; and, therefore, I am authorized to come to the conclasion that he introduced this bill for the purpose of covering and protecting that act, and encouraging similar acts in future. What is the hraseology of the bill? (The Hon. Senator here read the bill.) Who doubts now that the bject of the Senator from New Hampshire was secure the captains of vessels and others engaged in any attempts by violence to capture and steal the slaves of this District? No man can doubt it. Then, I ask, have I used language too harsh, and is it not a fact that the

which he is not willing to acknowledge? of Maryland to which I referred. Will the necessary, I would aid in the infliction of the Senator be good enough to look at my bill while

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of any county or incorporated town, or city of this State, any church, chapel or convent, any dwelling house, any house used or designed by any person, or any body politic, or corporate, as a place for the transaction of business, or deposite of property, any ship, ship yard or lumber yard deposite of property, any ship, ship yard or lumber yard, any strickes of person. I am sure, if he would go to the State of Mississippi or any other slave State of this confederacy, and utter such language, he would justly be regarded as an incendiary in hear; and in fact, and as such guilty of an attempt to involve the South in bloodshed, violence and destolation, and if the arm of the law happened to be too short, or the spirit of the law to be slumberous, I have declared that the duty of the people whose rights were thus put in danger would be, to inflict summary punishment upon the offender. But, says the Senator, victims have been made and there are other victims ready. I been made and there are other victims ready. I ed on such county, town, or city, unless the authorities am sure that he could not persuade me that he thereof having notice, have also the ability of themselves. or with their own citizens, to prevent said mjury: Prov. ded, farther, that in no case shall indemnity be received

The honorable Senator will surely now do m He is one of those gusty declaimers-a windy the justice to say, that the bill was not drafted with reference to any particular case, such as est reference to the protection of individuals concerned in transactions of that character; but if I should undertake to say, that I had no reference to demonstrations growing out of that transaction, I should be saying what was false, for it was these demonstrations which induced me to introduce the bill.

Mr. Foore .- In one breath the Senator makes two directly contradictory assertions. He says usions of the gentleman from Mississippi I that he did not draw the bill in reference to this case, and in the same breath declares that he did! He disclaims in one moment that which he avows in the next! I am sorry that I have occupied the attention of the Senate so long. I have felt deeply on this subject. We have withough the mode are mark in lakes it heard and felt through the Union. It is thus that abolition derives its vitality. My friend from Mississippi (Mr. Foorz), in his zend and excitement this morning, made a remark in takes a work of this description has got a her-South, and I hope it will be the last. I trust The Presiding Officer.—The gentleman is that the indignation of the country will be so aroused, that even in the quarter of the country from which it comes, the Senator from New thousand votes.
Hampshire, although his sensibilities are not Mr. Foots.—V very approachable, will be made to feel asham-

his conduct. Mr. Mangun .- It is now about fourteen years,

and the content with him a marked of the country to want as a continue of the country out of the occurrence of an unwarrantable tressplied by asking if it was supposed that the North had no sensibility—that we had bowed and submitted to the lash so long that we dare and submitted to the lash so long that we dare Mr. Foore.—The declarations of the Senator if he met me on the highway and addressed meous personage—should say I design to take that announce that he wished to enter into an argu-

fore us. The Senator from New Hampshire introduced a bill obviously intended to rob the people of the District of their slaves. I will read neither the one nor the other, when I find them it and show that such is the import of the bill. pressed forward by gentlemen of extreme opin-

sent to me as to other Senators Juring the Win- citizens of the District. Sir, upon these subjects ter, but I always refrain from opening it. The I am accustomed to look to the silent operation Editor of it may be an intelligent man. I have of the law, for the protection of all our rights. In the State from which I came there is no excitement in regard to these subjects. If I know anything of the character of that loyal, steady, the Union which will hold to her principles and her rights with more firmness than that State. But we appeal to the silent operations of the law; we know nothing of mob-law, or of lynch-law; ixed and moderate State, there is no State in from this District. But the publication of such paper has tended to encourage such movewe know nothing of excesses of this description. Although I have lived to be an old man, most of the time in N. Carolina, I have never seen anything in that State approximating even to a spirit

of popular tumult.
Mr. Foorg.--Will the Hon. Senator allow me o ask him whether in the case of a conspiracy to excite insurrection among the slaves, it would ot, in his opinion, justify mob proceedings?

Mr. Mangum.--Oh! my dear Sir, in former years we had a compendious mode of disposing of such cases. We have now a mode equally certain, though not so compendious. Upon a matter of that nature, we take a strong ground. But I am not to be driven hastily into legislation by gentlemen who entertain extreme opinions on

of money in heaptically, Mr. Douglas .- I have listened to this debate with a good deal of interest. But while I have seen considerable excitement exhibited on the part of a few gentlemen around me, I confess most of the States of this Confederacy." And that I have not been able to work myself into anything like a passion. I think that probably the Senator from New Hampshire has done much to accomplish his object. His bill is a very armless thing in itself; but being brought forward at this time and under the present circum-stances, it has created a good deal of excitement among gentlemen on this side of the chamber. Mr. Calhoun, (in his seat.)-Not the bill-

the occurrence. Mr · Douglas .- On this occurrence I desire to say a word. In the first place, I must con-gratulate the Senator from New Hampshire on the great triumph he has achieved. He stands very prominently before the American people, and is, I believe, the only man who has a national nomination for the Presidency. I firmly believe, that on the floor to day, by the aid of the Senator from South Carolina, and the Senator from Miss., he has more than doubled his vote at the Presidential Election, and every man in the Chamber from a Free State knows it! I nator is endeavoring to evade a responsibility looked on with amazement for a time, to see couragement, strength, and power, in the con-

> them that if they had gone into a caucus with tion of the honorable Senator from New Hamp- the Senator from New Hampshire, and after a night's study and deliberation, had devised the best means to manufacture abolitionism and about the senator from new Hampshire, and after a night's study and deliberation, had devised the best means to manufacture abolitionism and about the formula of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, and after a night's study and deliberation, had devised the best means to manufacture abolitionism and about the formula of the opinion that nothing has been gained by the opposition to the introduction of petitions here. I believe if the subject had been allowed to go into the opinion that nothing has been gained by the opposition to the introduction of petitions here. I believe if the subject had been allowed to go into the opinion that nothing has been gained by the opposition to the introduction of petitions here. I believe if the subject had been allowed the subject had been allowed to go into the opinion that nothing has been gained by the opposition to the introduction of petitions here. I believe if the subject had been allowed the subject had been allowed to go into the opinion that nothing has been gained by the opposition to the introduction of petitions here. I believe if the subject had been allowed the subject had been allowed to go into the opinion to the introduction of petitions here. I believe if the subject had been allowed the subject had been allowed to go into the opinion that nothing has been gained by the opposition to the introduction of petitions here. I believe if the subject had been allowed olition votes in the North, they would have fal len upon precisely the same kind of procedure ators acting in concert, and yet without desire. that produce abolition.

Mr. CALHOUN.—Does the gentleman pretend to say that myself and Southern gentlemen who act with me upon this occasion, are fanatics? Have we done any thing more than defend our rights, encroached upon at the North? Am I to understrud the Senator that we make Abolition votes by defending our rights? If so, I thank him for the information, and do not care how many such votes we make.

Mr. Douglas .- Well, I will say to the Senator from South Carolina, and every other Sencreate Abolitionism in the North, or elsewhere. Far be it from me to impute any such design!-Yet I assert that such is the only inevitable effect on their conduct.

Mr. CALHOUN (in his seat) .- We are only defending ourselves. Mr. Douglas .- No, they are not defending themselves!—They suffer themselves to become excited upon the question—to discuss it with a degree of heat, and give it an importance, which makes it heard and felt through the Union. It by any other mode, to pu, an end to the discusnessed this morning the first attempt on this floor to violate the constitutional rights of the from New Hampshire to visit Mississippi, which is worth ten thousand votes to the Senator, and

Mr. FOOTE .- Will you allow me?

Mr. Douglas.—Certainly.
Mr. FOOTE.—If the effect of that remark will be to give to that Senator the Abolition votes, visit that State, I would be treated to an argument. Why, I would not argue with him I believe, since the Senate very wisely, by-the he is fairly entitled to them. Had the Senator ment. Why, I would not argue with him I believe, since the Senate very wisely, by-the from Illinois lived where I have resided—had he right have they of New Hampshire to argue upon the point? It is not a matter with which they stand in the least connected. They have no rights or property of this description, and I tion should be entertained—which motion is not time in readiness for purposes of the most deadrejoice to be able to say, that a large proportion of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and patriotic people of New Hampshire do not concur in the views expressed by the Sanaton of the intelligent and the views are not th sed by the Senator this morning. They take steady and uniform adherence to it, but I am that of this morning were calculated to engenthe ground that the people of the United States, the Country of the United St sorry to perceive that there is latterly a disposi-tion manifesting itself to depart from the saluta-ry rule of action which the Senate thus wisely of the South, he would regard himself as a traiprescribed for itself. Upon this question of tor to the best sentiments of the human heart, Slavery we know there are different opinions if he did not speak out the language of manly entertained in different quarters of the Union .- denunciation. I can use no other language. I stand here representing the interests of one portion of that Union, but I could not, if I would, who dares to utter such sentiments as those of bring myself to a state of excitement and alarm in consequence of any menaces that may be to act them out anywhere in the sunny South, thrown out. I stand upon the Constitutional will meet death upon the scaffold, and deserves

compromises: and while I would not invade the it!

Mr. Douglas.—I must again congratulate the tion of the community will not invade our rights. Senator from N. Hampshire on the accession of Why should we pursue this discussion? Is it five thousand votes! Sir, I do not blame the believed that we are to be reasoned out of our rights? Are we to be reasoned out of our convictions? No, Sir. Then why discuss the subject? Why not stand upon our rights; upon would kindle the flames of civil war—who

him in that opinica. Of course the Senator self—as a bill presented here—relating to noth-from N. flampshire vill agree with him, because ing but the protection of property against the he can fan the flameof excitement so as to adviolence of a mob, and denied admission to this who meet the Goliat of the North in this great committee examine it, and if it does not, from any cause, meet your approbation when it comes at home. But we, of the North, who have no

marks of the Senator. We are merely defend- that instead of gaining they lose much, very ng our rights. Suppose that we defend them in much. trong language; have we not a right to do so? Why, Mr. President, cannot every gentleman New Hampshire.

Mr. Davis of Mas .- I wish before the vote is moment, and for that reason denies it adn had some measure tader consideration which concerned the deepst interests of slavery—that we were about to jass judgment upon some question affecting that great interest—that we were about to legislate upon the subject in some the District in order to suppress such disturbanway that would affectit in a manner injurious ces. The care and deliberation, I should feel to the rights of those who own property of this myself bound, under such circumstances, to exdescription. Now, I think that whoever has listened to the reading of this bill, must be satisfied that there is no such thing contained in it. If I understand it, it proposes nothing which has any special reference under any construcresulting from violence done to property by popular turnults, when such corporation is resideration. But gentemen say this is an un- gentlemen would have found less excitement propitious moment to introduce a question of this sort; and why unpropitious? Because, if I understand them rightly—and I learn the fact for the first time—a nob has assailed the office of a newspaper in the city, and has rendered it uninhabitable. Well, how does this connect itself with the question of slavery? Why, is it that from this office of the public mind. Under all the circumstances, then, how are we to act? I think the question itself with the question of slavery? Why, is it that from this office on the learn the minds of genthat from this office a newspaper issues, which tlemen which do not belong to this question at is called an abolition aper? Suppose all of this all. I shall vote for the reception of the bill, in to be true, it is added by the Senator from New order that it may take the usual course of legis-Hampshire that this piper is conducted in a lation. temperate manner, that it, employs temperate language, addressing itself to the reason and uning? how far this mobocratic action is to be attributed to another event which has happened in this a measure, and proposes to make the corporation liable for the damages committed, in case they refuse to do their duy and enforce the law. Well, such a law exists h many of the States. per be printed. But it is said that this is a very peculiar state of things. Here was an abolition press at work in this building. Let me ak gentlemen, whether they propose to stor the operation of the press; whether in other words, they propose to take away from it its reedoom? It seems to

me that we might learn a lesson, if we would

from what is going on, on the other side of the

Atlantic. The agitation of this question alone;

the freedom of the press-has overthrown many

of the thrones of Europe.

I am confident that the Senator would not allow my friend to retract that remark of ten ception? And I put it to the calm consideration of the Senutor from South Carolina, and those who think with him, whether the inference I have made will not be made throughout the country; and whether it will not be considered everywhere an assault upon the liberty of the press, and of speeci-whether it will not make a lasting impression upon the public mind. I think the people will reason in this way upon the subject, and that they will hold out to us, as the duty of this body, to take the subject into consideration. Send it to a committee, let it be examined, and not presumed, as the Hon Senater from South Carolina does, that bacause its provisions do not cover the whole subject, it cannot be made to cover the whole. If it does not answer the views of gentlemen, it can be made to do so. Then why fly in its face? Why take this very unusual course of refusing to receive the measure at all? Why, simply because, by construction and inference, it is supposed to have some connection with the prudent? Does it best accomplish the object which gentlemen have in view, which is to protect this kind of property? I have ever been one of that class of persons who have at all times considered themselves bound by the terms of the Constitution on this subject, and have stood ready to support the guarantees contained in that instrument. But, at the same time, I must confess that I thought the honorable Senator from Illinois, in the remarks which he made here, uttered a great deal of wholesome Mr. Hair.—Will the Senator allow me to involve the senator allow me to would incite a negro usurerction hazarding the research the word, in the annual message of packed them which the senator allow me to word, in the annual message of packed them which the senator the senator allow me they shall be usual to our cases the word, in the annual message truth. I thought he administered some wise,

think, all who lave spoken on this side of the Chamber concur.

Mr. Davis of Mis.—I did not intend to imply that my olkague had taken any such course as that which I disclaimed.

Mr. Douglas.—All that I intended to say was that the effect of his excitement—all of these harsh expressions—will be the creation of Abolitionists at the North.

Mr. Davis of Mis.—I did not intend to imply step strengthened; they at every step become firmer and stronger bonds of union. Let no one try, if they can, to suppress discussion. Every attempt to stop it will result, as in Europe in one general sentiment, which will trample under foot the power that attempts to suppress it. This will be the effect of such attempts. I invite, then, my friends to meet this question,

Mr. Foote.—The more the better!

Mr. Douglas.—The gentleman may think so, but some of us at the North do not concur with ents to believe that the institution of slavery character of high-minded men. Let it take its From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 29th rests upon their sholders—they are the men course here. Let it go to a committee; let that sympathy with the bolitionists, desire no such its place—let it take its fate. But nothing, sir, excitements.

Mr. Carnoun.—I must really object to the re-

Surely the Senator sannot mean to impute to see, and see plainly, that when this bill comes to us the motives of ow ambition. He cannot be published, when the terms in which it is conrealize our position For myself (and I pre- ceived come to be read and understood, it will same I can speak fir those who act with me,) be seen that it is a measure different in no essenwe place this queston upon high and exalted tial material point from laws existing in many grounds. Long as he may have lived in the of the free States and free countries everywhere leighborhood of sixeholding States, he cannot -and as the Senator near me says in some of have realized anything on the subject. I must the slave States-making corporations under object entirely to its course, and say that it is certain circumstances, liable for the violence of at least as offensive is that of the Senator from mobs? And whoever takes the ground that this bill has been brought in at an unpropitious taken, to say a word or two for the purpose of assumes a responsibility that he will sincerely placing myself right with regard to this matter. wish by and by to get rid of. What have we ant not very apt to be carried away by any of to do with the present movement, sir, - with the the excitements that sometimes have existence particular and peculiar circumstances which in this chamber, and I cannot say, at this mo- surround the question? In my judgment, nothment, that I participate at all in the excitement | ing at all. I do not undertake to say what the which seems to exis in the mtads of many gen-tlemen here. Wha is the question that is presented for this body to decide? A stranger com- quire into them. It is enough for me to know ing into this Chamber would suppose that we that if the printing office of The Union or Na-

Mr. CRITTENDEN .- What is the motion pendgave way to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. CRITTENDEN .- I intend to renew that mo-District, is not for me tosay. Some gentlemen seem to suppose that it has some connection with it. If it has, I an unable to see it. The Senator from New Hampshire then introduces the proceedings of this body, at a future session.

I think after the excitement we have all witnessed to-day, we will be better prepared to decide with the deliberation which usually marks the proceedings of this body, at a future session. I move therefore, that we now adjourn.

Mr. BENTON.—Will the gentleman withdraw

the motion for a moment? I move that the pa-Ordered. That the bill be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., then gave notice that should the Senator from New Hampshire have leave to introduce his bill, he would move the following resolution.

Some rain had fathen during the light, and dawn broke gloomily. At about eight o'clock, however, the sun became visible, and continued to shine brightly throughout the remainder of the

following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred. or the effectual protection, by penal provision or other-wise, of the citizens of this District, and other citizens of the United States, in the undisturbed possession and ownership of the property in slaves in such Districtt

was it fully discussed. We have no space left us this morning for the documents which accompanied the message, or for any comments on the facts they disclose, or the measures they recommend. But we have no doubt that the country will stand by the wise, and humane, and moderate policy which the President recommends.

Washington Union.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have no space left consideration to treat feeling on the subject of the proposed demonstration, as far as we could indee, was a determination to treat the whole affair as a case of "much ado about nothing," although this feeling was somewhat checked by the dread of unknown consequences.

At the preliminary meeting of the Convention, only the delegates and reporters being present, Mr. F. O'Conner addressed the body in a pacific police, the latter were at level in advance were pushed forward, but were immediately driven back by the horse patrol without drawing their sabres. The metropolican police made use of their staves, and from time to time repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an hour and a half, however, the mob made many vigorous attempts to force their way through, and notwithstanding the cool steady courage of the proposed demonstration, as far as we could in the proposed demonstration to treat the whole affair as a case of "much ado about nothing," although this feeling was somewhat checked by the dread of unknown consequences.

At the preliminary meeting of the Convention, of the interval as a case of the proposed demonstration, as far as we could interval as a case of their staves, and from the totime repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an hour and a half, however, the mob made many vigorous attempts to force their way through, and notwithstanding the cool steady course of the patrol without drawing the totime repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an any vigorous attempts to force their way thro will stand by the wise, and humane, and moderate policy which the President recommends.

I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the Governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

tates.

The communications present a case of human suffering

mation contained in the accompanying corres and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to a measures as, in their judgment, may be expedi vent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any power, which in no event could be ted States; and at the same time to

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1848.

Arrival of the America. ONE WEEK LATER.

At a quarter before 10 o'clock this morning the new steamship America, Capt. Judkins, was telegraphed as outside the bar, and before 12 o'clock we received our papers by her, including Liverpool dates to the 15th and London to the 14th inst.

The America left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. orning of the 15th instant, and arrived at Halifax

eleven and three quarter days. She left Halifax on Thursday at half past 9 o'-clock A. M. and was obliged to heave to several mes in the course of the passage, on account of the fog, to get soundings.

We have an interesting letter from our corres

pondent Spectator, but the greater portion of it relates to the failure of the Chartist demonstraion, of which we had a full account in type be-ore the letter reached us. We give only the conluding summary of continental affairs:

like preparations, will be disposed to cede Lom-bardy upon condition of that country taking a fair share of the public debt and acceding to other parently rational terms. Denmark is reported have gained a victory in one of her revolted Duchies, but Prussia is lending active aid to the her ultimate success, the best she can hope being ome arrangement by mediation. Russia (with an available army of 800,000 men) announces her intention to keep quiet unless she is attacked, in which case wo betide the "anar-

The Sicilian question still remains in statu que Spain is quiet under the military despotism of ing chartists. When you have heard the speeches lic pulse, which beats for an Italian league. In France the elections for officers of the Naional Guard have just terminated-all in favor of advanced republicanism. Meanwhile the finan cial condition becomes daily more deplorable. The most prominent topic of interest and ex-ectation—not in itself, as the result shows, but

in the anxiety with which it has been contempla- You have by your conduct to-day more than rewhich he is not willing to acknowledge?

Which he is not willing to acknowledge?

Whether there could be an understanding betion that can be given to it, to that particular and escription of property of others in the anxiety with which it has been contemplated in the anxiety with which it has been contemplate islation, then let it take its destiny. But this is too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguine too large, and that the more sanguine, or sanguine. test. But I know that those distinguished Senators from the South, to whom I have referred, are incapable of such an undertaking, yet I tell are incapable of such an undertaking, yet I tell are incapable of such an undertaking of the such as the such corporation is related to the sanction of deliberation. I the way to deal with it. It does not, in my judgment, have the sanction of deliberation. I the way to deal with it. It does not, in my judgment, have the sanction of deliberation. I the way to deal with it. It does not, in my judgment, have the sanction of deliberation. I have always been of the opinion that nothing the hon, and learned gentleman, who was evident ary, validinations put forth by many of our contemporaries were wild, in comparison with the near the take its desting. But this is not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my judgment, have the sanction of deliberation. I have always been of the opinion that nothing the hon. and learned gentleman, who was evident ary, validinations put forth by many of our contemporaries were wild, in comparison with the near the take its desting. But this is not the way to deal with it. It does not, in my judgment, have the sanction of deliberation. I have always been of the opinion that nothing

the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis had, for some days been led anxiously to apprehead. multiplied and unwanted precautions, they had it adopted to meet imaginary perils could have been for

As a display of strength, as a menace to a govderstanding of the public; and that no complaint The President Officer.—The Senator from enumentand to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, supported by Mr. Reynolds, and after a futile atdicrous failure. In every respect the men and boys who joined in the procession to the place of meeting were as harmless as could well be imagined. Poor fellows! by far the greater portion of at a quarter-past one o'clock.

The four large bundles, forming the petition the carriage and piaced belief that their wants were of that description for which legislative changes could not in the first

> morning. The streets of the metropolis presented, mary had taken place.
>
> The only interruption of peace, even to a partial at an early hour, little beyond their usual appearance. Here and there might be seen a detachment of police marching to their quarters, or a few special contables hastening to their place of meeting. A this the following account is given: Yucatan.
>
> We lay before our readers a very interesting message, which was yesterday transmitted to both housas of Congress by the President. It called out some remarks in both houses, but in neither at the usual hour. A large number of them, however, the solution of the shopked at the usual hour. A large number of them, however, the solution of the shopked at the usual hour. A large number of them, however, the solution of the shopked at the usual hour. A large number of them, however, the solution of the shopked at the usual hour. As fresh numbers arrived from Kennington.

> > strain, insisting on the illegality of the Government notice, but advising that no resistance be at-tempted—that the procession should be abandon-ed. After some debate the meeting was adjourn-

ed to Kennington common. From the Daily News.

During this discussion two newly constructed cars had driven up to the doors of the institution.

The one intended for the conveyance of the monster petition was on four wheels, and drawn by as many splendid farm horses.

The van or car in waiting for the delegates was upward of twenty feet in length, with seats arranged transversly, in so commodious a manner as to afford comfortable accommodation to the delegates

as well as several representatives of the press— The body of the car was inscribed on the right side with the motto, "The Charter. No surrenside with the motto, "The Charter. No surrent to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to "the Spanish and the Eaglish governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer the "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain,

Mr. F. O'Connor was the first to ascend the car.
The hon, gentleman was received with loud cheers by the crowd which thronged John street, and took his seat in the front of the van. He was followed by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Harney, Mr. Mr. Clark, Mr. William of the control of the car.

Mr. Clark, Mr. William of the car.

Mr. Clark of the car. by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Harney, Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Hun-the House of Commons, to await the arrival of the

amidst much applause, the moving mass took an more dense, the police might be observed walking onward course across Black Friars bridge. At this about in large bodies and compelling the people to time (11 o'clock) a strong detachment of the bat-

y several military persons of great experi more than 15,000 persons were prese

gates were seated halted, whilst that in which the

missioners and magistrates had assembled. In a short time, Mr. O'Connor, (with Mr. M'Grath) was observed wending his way back, and his re-appearnce in front of the car was the signal for the

Mr. O'Comor addressed the assemblage at great length, still urgently advising quiet and good order and the abandonment of the procession. He caded by putting the question to a vote, by show of

Here we resume the report from the News:

The dense mass surrounding the carriage, as offe man, obeyed the summons, and

Mr. O'Connor resumed—It appears to me that my voice is heard to a considerable distance, and

take it for granted that all who held up their hands represent the feelings of all others who are present. (Cries of "we do.") That being so, hen this petition shall be taken down to the Ho and not by a procession, which may render you liable to be shot by the armed forces now guarding the bridges. I will go down by myself to the see it abandoned.

On Friday next the discussion on your peti takes place, and I entreat you not to jeopardize or damage the good cause by any inte folly on your part. Then, I ask all of you who think the executive have acted wisely and bravely-that the petition should be taken down by our executive committee to the House of Commons, and that I as your representative should with an armed authority shall be avoided—hold up both your hands. (Again a forest of hands were simultaneously displayed amidst loud cheers.) Once more I beseech you hear and adopt the da-vice of your father, friend and leader. If you see man breaking into a shop, do not hand him over laughter.) And do not let it be said we are thie which will now be delivered by your change which will not be a selected with the will now be delivered by your change which will not be a selected by your change which will not be a selected with the will now be delivered by your change which will not be a selected with the law will now be delivered by your change which will now be delivered by your change which will now be delivered by your change which will not be a selected with the law will not be a selected with the law will not be a selected with the law will now be delivered by your change which will not be a selected wi not to-day violate the law. (The crowded assembly at once answered the appeal with much apparent devotion.) My breath is now nearly gone, and I will only say, when I desert you may God

ing petition to the House of Commons:

The humble petition of the inhabitants of the metropolis of England, in public meeting assem-The great Chartist meeting was held yesterday, and a less formidable demonstration it would hardly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not present any one of the fearful characteristics which unish by transportation that which is at present for some days been led anxiously to apprehead.

Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the intelpractised by your honorable house, and your peti

The meeting was then declared to be dissolved

were removed from the carriage and placed in cabs, and taken in charge of the executive com-

mittee to the House of Commons.

The delegates then mounted the carriage, which which legislative changes could not in the first instance, at least, supply a fitting remedy. We must add, that they all continued most orderly, and seemed to be under the complete control of persons were to be seen upon the common. Many heir leaders.

Some rain had fallen during the night, and the playing at trap ball and other gam quarter past two, a stranger to the d these consisted of its usual occupants, boys quarter past two, a stranger to the day's proceed-ings would never have guessed from the appear-

extent, seems to have occurred in the progress of few mere sight-seers were to be met occasionally.

anxious to reconnoitre, en militaire, the supposed preparations for street warfare. But no such prescriptions for street warfare.

was it fully discussed. We have no space left ever, allowed their fears to prevail over every other common, those in advance were pushed forward, us this morning for the documents which account.

The special constables at these times were very roughly handled, a great many of them having their turn with their batons. A great number of mer who were seized by the police for throwing stone were rescued, and the yells and shouts were deal

ber quartered in the vicinity—in the committee-rooms and other portions of the houses of patlia-ment, and elsewhere.

But as the day wore on, and the crowd became

The rankness of despotism must be felt to be

no imagination can point it out as it is. Russia forbad the papers in Poland from noti can be indolent, expensive, careless, reckless if losing our nationality from this or any other cing the Revolution in France. Since then, you please. True, ruin overtakes them at last; cause? None whatever. Who is causing the according to the French Journal in New York, for slave labor is too costly to permit such ex- great commotion in Europe? Whose example he has told them what to say. The Warsaw cess; still, for two generations, they go on is rocking to and fro the nations of Europe, as Press contains the following notice of that

ly put down. His Majesty Louis Phillippe, is seriously indisposed, and by the advice of his physicians, he has resolved to abstain for some them delving in disches or doing any kind to take the sea-bath at Brighton. On the King's of drudgery. No slave's work for them! No departure there was a slight commotion, which was repressed, and which resulted in the retreat drudgery for mother or daughter! The result our Republic. We have nothing to fear. Why, of M. Guizot. During his absence, the King has confided the direction of affairs to Count

light! How it trembles when the people anywhere thunder out their cry, "let us be free!" Poor Nicholas would not let this fact be known and immediately the horrible ills of slavery. It in his dominions.

&c., has created quite a sensation in the North. The papers of both sides denounce it hetly. delence. We should feel the same dislike for "What" say they, "cannot a law be proposed servile labor. We should long for slaves, that without a Senator being defied and denounced. we might enjoy our ease, while we compelled the America, and now we have seven day's later Is it treason to propose in Washington what them to work for us. And thus our energy, by the Britannia to report. the Legislature of Maryland has passed into sol- our habits of industry, all that goes to make a The first thing of moment is, that we have emn act? Must liberty of speech be denied-or man, or make a community, would be relaxed, fresh troubles in France. LEDRU ROLLIN has its denial threatened, because a Northern Sena- and false pride usurp the place of frugality, attempted the overthrow of the provisional Govtor differs with Southern Senators? If it comes false notions of honor overleap true notions of ernment. What the result will be, we cannot to this, it is high time the country should know duty, a mean servility overthrow an honest in- say, but we hope and believe he will fail. If so, it." The Era, after showing that the law pro- dependence! And what follows? Why, the the Provisional Government will be strengthposed by Mr. Hale, was in spirit, identical with impoverished sell off, and go away; the clear ened, and a brighter day dawn upon France. that passed in Maryland, remarks:

cious invective and abuse which Mr. Calhoun shows, invariably, exhausted wealth, a decreas- ened one. Outbreak there may be; but no revand his friends chose to indulge in towards the ing population, no great or successful improve- olution. The worst feature in the English New Hampshire Senator, on account of this armiess, well-intended movement. The records of no legislature, no deliberative body in the world, can furnish a parallel. There was Slavery be continued. an insane fury among the speakers which must have shocked every calm observer. On a simple proposition to transfer the policy of Maryrelation to riots, to the District of Co-Mr. Davis threatens bloodshed, and is prepared to meet in deadly with him. Mr. Foote invites the same Senator, other legislative body in the world, in which if he would but go South, simply because, as and stimulate the civil power of the city to sup-We thank God, that the authorities and the good citizens of this place succeeded in putting down the mob, without the benefit of this measure; but no thanks to Mr. Calhoun or his particular friends. Had the spirit Press in Washington would have been prostra-

Look Ahend.

There are moments in the history of a State when her cittzens are called upon to make great changes. If these be rightly seized, and rightly improved, her advance is onward; if the reverse, her progress is sure to retrograde.

that these changes cannot be made, would be to to the foremost in our land, or in any land .assert an untruth. Here, and now, Kentucky Look ahead, then, statesmen! Look ahead, pais called upon by every consideration of hu- triots! And say whether you will labor to fill manity, and of interest, to rid herself of the bi- them with new life, to epen for them all the avting curse of earth-slavery. The hour is for enues of honor and progress, through universal her, then, in which she should put forth her freedom, or leave them cowed, oppressed, thralmightiest endeavor for the largest good, and, if led in mind and estate, by the crushing, desola- of the leaders who had interrupted the business she fail to do so, the hour will be when she will ting influences of slavery? stagger under the load of accumulated ills because of this, her fatal remissness.

Does any ask how she shall do it? By her dividual to action, rouse the community to the right ground. great efforts, and not an evil exists, be it ever so

bless the future with untold goodness and joy, seems to us preposte rous. by making freedom universal. If, then, she continues slavery, it is because she deliberately wills to hug a curse to her bosom, and let it suck there with cancerous breath, consuming, by degrees, her very life-blood. Look, then, at a few from becoming a colony of any European pow- are resolved to carry their despotism.

of the results which must follow such a course, er, which in no event could be permitted by the existence among us dishonors labor, and makes from their country." the white man shrink from it.

This is plain to every eye but half open in city, or country. What the slave does, the white hates to do. What is considered slave's work, the white will not perform if he can help it. Take one example. We obtain water in Louisville for use, from public pumps in our Where the whites, es a general thing. who can be found supplying their own houseinvolves the hire of negroes; increase of expense when they are not able to bear it, heavy burdens upon purse, heavy trials of patience, and the creation of a class of difficulties which sion? It is the laboring man's right to have the freest opportunity to win his way on and up, and it is the duty of every good citizen to help give him that opportunity. But can he possess, or we confer, this privilege while the institution of slavery exists among us? Never!

2. The effect of slavery is to impoverish those tolerably well off, and keep down those who have nothing with which to start in life.

Now do not begin, reader, to count up excep made a fortune without having a dollar except what he made." This is so. You find these of considering them, take a thousand people in diars of Guatemala revolted, or when Carrera, the county, or the city, where you may happen their leader, established their power in Guate-

ry. That's the true test. Apply it. Apply it ence now in the case of Yucatan. any where, to any class, and you will find our But "some European Power will seize it." position proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Bah! Have not the Kings and Potentates of be understood, and full justice due to them. thenticated data, that Kentucky is far behind

tion, be helplessly poor. Suppose it starts with Why, that we, the people of the United States, realised. We cannot know it by description; an hundred slaves. While cotton, or rice, or are afraid, lest Europeans may come too near tobacco is high in price, and the land which us Letthem come. Are we not strong enough The other day we stated that the Emperor of produces one or all of them is strong, the family to protect ourselves? Is there any danger of our proudly indifferent to the present or the future with united acclaim, they shout for liberty? But take the family having five or ten negroes | Ours! Ours, and ours alone! Yet we start and "At Paris there was a riot which was prompt- as a patrimony. They cannot afford to be either tremble when an intimation is thrown out that them from delving in ditches, or doing any kind are true to ourselves, they could never hurt a hair is, that in a majority of cases, families thus situ- then, assume to be the protector, in part or ated, become bankrupt ere the Father dies! That How despotism, with its shame, fears the is, they are left miserably poor in a single life. The truth is, small slaveholders and poor white laborers having no slaves, suffer most sharply

may be said, "they should do better-they ought to avoid this indolence, this excess;" and so they ought; but who among us could do better? The violence of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Foote, Who under like circumstances, would be better or braver? We should fall under the same in-"Now, look over the debate, and see the fero- once; and thus the history of an old slave State Ireland. We believe it will only be a threatments, no universal education, no progress.

This follows from what we have said. But it may be made clearer still to the common vision by reference to a few facts. What cities in the lumbia, Messrs. Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, and Foote, themselves open the discussion of the slave question, and then coolly denounce Covington has increased, proportionately, far Mr. Hale for commencing it, when he had not more than any one or all the rest. She has less than eight hundred slaves in four counties conflict any "incendiary" who introduces such around her! What counties are the most prostopics. Mr. Calhoun fiercely denounces a broth- perous? Those with the fewest negroes in er Senatar, representing, like himself, a sove- them! Compare, for this end, the river with reign State, "as a maniac," and will not argue the interior counties, as our intelligent corressneeringly, to Mississippi, telling him that he pondent Cate has done, and like him, too, if you would be strung up on the highest tree, and he would grasp the full evil of slavery, contrast himself, if necessary, would assist in the execu-tion! Could madness go further? Is there anter all, it is not wealth, it is not money, nor the such a spectacle would be tolerated? And bear hope of making it, which ever yet started into in mind the provocation:-anathematized, vili- being a great movement, or swept it on triumfied, called a fanatic, an incendiary, a highway phantly. A tattered and painted emblem, flapping robber, a maniac, threatened with assassination idly in the wind, will rouse a nation, and bid it an independent Senator, regardful of the peace scatter property like chaff, and shed blood like and fair fame of the Metropolis of the Repub- water, if thereby a nation's liberty may be won. lic, he felt it his duty to introduce a bill, copied from the statute of the State of Maryland, to aid est, blackest woe, that insensibly, in defiance of the noble generosity and warm hospitality of planters, of their bravery and high bearing, it cramps and cripples the energy, of the common mind, of the masses, which thus acts for the cornof their speeches been responded to, violence mon good. It broods over it like a palsy. It is would have triumphed, and the Liberty of the a thrall upon industry-all noble emulation. It subdues, extinguishes the creative power of the desiring such a catastrophe, but it requires a people when that should be enkindled and engreat deal of charity to suppose that they could flamed. It weakens and degrades labor, and thus have been blind to the tendency of their leaves men without a motive, or the means of growth. It blinds them to the nobleness of their

What then should Kentucky do? Lift off the incubus. Let our people breathe free. For once give them an hour to recover-to emerge from the thick evils of slavery, and they will be To say that these moments do not occur, or in energy, power, greatness, real growth, equal

Mr. Polk has transmitted a message to Conresolute will, we answer. Look at the workman | gress relating to Yucatan. Mr. Calhoun assailbusy in erecting a building, or preparing to lift ed it in the Senate, and we agree with him gen- popular opinion! The Col. and all of his ilk, up heavy material; he seeks first a purchase; erally in his views. That is, we think it absurd not only assert the "finality" principles, and to that secured, and he goes on as cheerily as his folly in our government to set up as protector of every demand for the extension of popular were a summer hour's task. Now in morals, in this whole continent—to undertake to say, who rights, no matter how or by whom made, say politics, the power of mind, the moral power of shall not rule over particular parts of it. "No! No! not an inch will we yield! Not a public opinion, is that purchase. Rouse the in- Do for humanity what is required-but do it on particle of power give up!" but they make it

great, not an institution, be it ever so much in- Phillippe's family married a daughter of the ru- abuse, or upon such privilege. Exclaims a powterlocked with our interests, habits, feelings, ler thereof. Suppose the people should say, in erful writer: prejudices, which we cannot undermine, and consequence of this, or as a matter of choice, overthrow as if they were rotten from top to "we will beneeforth be a colony of France"must we go to war with Franceon that account, lution to be repealed. While it lasts, the best Mark a few of the results which will follow, and declare that she shall have no foothold on men in the country will be liable to be torn from if Kentucky refuse to free herself from slavery. this continent? Suppose, again, that these very their families, and deported to Norfolk Island; For as regards her power, none can doubt. She Vicestances should appeal to England for success. For as regards her power, none can doubt. She Yucatanese should appeal to England for succor, is able to do without, and to get rid of servitude. and offer to put themselves under her protection, She would enrich herself ten-fold-she would to save their existence-shall we declare war ter to live in Russia, under an honestly avowed bless her people in every way, bless them now, against England on that account? The idea

Mr. Polk submits it to the wisdom of Con-

ment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan the British Ministry mean to do-how far they 1. Be our slaves few or many, the fact of their United States; and at the same time to rescue

sense. How can we, or any nation, infuse into appearance on the 29th of April. The Editor make it part of our own land. For temporamake it part of our own land. For temporative is now absorbing both the North and South." moment our strength should be removed, that | Welcome, brother, most welcome! There are moment Yucatan would fall under its own feet none desiring the removal of slavery, who will bleness. Is there any other doctrine, in a case not hail the Crisis with pleasure; from ell who in the baggage car. Neither of them was employed on the road. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. Two men were dangerously injuof this kind, but this, that a people must aban- long, or labor for Emancipation, it will receive sent that members of their family shall go to don their own nationality, if they cannot sus- a hearty "God Speed." these pumps, and obtain water? All this is tain it? If there be, and we act upon it, then The Editor believes the time has come for

of Yucatan.

But again. The Indian population of Yucatan, is part of the people of Yucatan—so recognized tan, is part of the people of Yucatan—so recognized the people of Yuc of Yucatan. ends, at last, in driving our laboring men away. of quarrel with the whites we know nothing Where is there more water power? In what about. It may, or may not be well founded. Judging from the past, however, we should say and variety of mineral resources? Nature has that the Indians had not struck so vindictive a blow-had not ravaged the country so hercely, too, every means of wealth, of power, of susand with such a bloody purpose as they have taining a dense and thriving population, and manifested, without cause. Suppose this to be nothing but slavery has prevented these means so, what right have we to interfere in a strictly from being used long ago. domestic quarrel? But further. Guatemala, a neighboring nation, is under the rule of Carrera, an Indian—and is besides controlled by the Indian race. Suppose that he, and his people, of the noblest citizens of the sunny South, have tions to say, "here is Mr. A. or Mr. B, who Indian race. Suppose that he, and his people, have increased the stock he started with, or are stirring up their kindred to establish their inexceptions; they are real heroes. But instead or elsewhere-suggested it even-when the In-

Let us see if we cannot make it clear even to prejudiced eyes.

Many persons, without fully conprehending their character, or motives, say of rather ask, one of the principal sources of national wealth Senator Underwood calculates that a white properly says, that such a fear is the extreme of family looking to, and living upon, the pro- folly. But what does this objection involve?

whole, of the other nations of this continent? Mr. Calhoun's idea that this Yucatan war is a war between races is manifestly erroneous. The civilized Indian falls before the blow of the wild murderers, as quickly as the Spaniard. They make no distinctions whatever. But the whole matter is before Congress, and doubtless it will act, in the case, upon certain information, and

The Latest. We give full accounts of European news by

sighted, seeing the certain result, emigrate at The second fact is a threatened revolution in news, is the extreme measures resorted to. 3. The State will decay more and more, if proposed by Lord John Russel to protect the crown. "They can have no other effect," says a high authority "than converting every high minded Englishman into a hater of our institutions The power of remonstrance is to be silenced we are to be ruled by a rod of iron, and trans ported if we murmur. The doctrine of constructive treason is to be revived. Parliament. by enormous majorities, hounds on the law-officers of the Crown, in this vile crusade against liberty. Terror dominates in the legislature for the new statute is the child of the most craven fears. Government must be conscious of

> tude of St. Petersburgh." The people of England are loyal. They su port the Queen heartily, enthusiastically-but they will not support, unless we mistake them a Ministry, or a Parliament, which looks and labors for one end-the upholding of the privileges of the aristocracy. Why, under the statute proposed by Lord John, and certain to be passed, the truest loyalist may be imprisoned for words honestly spoken against a heartless oligarchy! Can freemen brook this? Will they? We think not; but we think, at the same time, that this tyrannical legislation will have the effect to quadruple the strength of the true reformers of England, and thus to uproot the source whence springs such monstreus despotism, by

its own misdeeds when it seeks shelter and im

punity in laws which are only fit for the lati-

We have no idea of the fears of the aristocracy of England, on the one hand, or their despotic disposition on the other. An example will best illustrate both. Mr. Hume wished to know whether the statute would apply to members of The list consists of: own nature, its capability, greatness, strength, Parliament? To this Col. Sibthorp replied:-He tendered his best thanks to the Govern ment, for the firmness displayed on the part of the Government on the previous day (cheers) and also for the introduction of this bill. H only regretted that it was not ten times stronger

When he heard the Hon, member for Montros ask whether it was to apply to the members o the legislative assembly, he would tell the Hon gentleman that if he were guilty of anythin contained in this bill, he would rise in his place, and recommend that the Hon. gentleman should be committed to the Tower for the remainder of Constituent Assembly of 1789. That assembly his life (great laughter), and he had no hesita-tion in saying he should have rejoiced if some of the metropolis on the previous day, and had attempted to disturb the peace of the country, had been dragged and ducked in the Thames and then-he would not say dried-but sent home with their wet clothes. (Laughter.)

What a spirit! What a reckless defiance of treason, sedition, to speak or act against abuse, Here is Brazil. Not long ago one of Louis or privilege, or the aristocracy who live by such

"We warn our readers of the fearful results of this monstrous legislation. The Bill, once on the statute book, will almost require a revorogative with their lives, but who spurn the rule of a rapacious and tyrannical oligarchy. Betdespotism, than to dwell in England under a nominally free constitution, where the oaths of two men may condemn a patriot to banish-

ment." But fall news will reach us in a day or s Let us wait, then, until we know exactly what

Emancipation Paper in Virginia The CRISIS, edited by ANSON BERKSHIRE, and published at Moundsville, Virginia, made its

"One object, and we may say the main object we have in presenting the public with this weekmoment Yucatan would fall under its own feet none desiring the removal of slavery, who will

scattered, with liberal hand, and most profusely,

The Editor continues: are stirring up their kindred to establish their independence in Yucatan, have we any right to take sides? Nobody so thought—not a soul here or elsewhere—suggested it even—when the Indians of Guatemala revolted, or when Carrera,

to live, and see how the many fare amid slave- mala. And there can be no reason for inte fer- tucky, Virginia, and Maryalnd, targe body of No. IV .- Facts and Reflections for the con slaveholders who are preparing toct vigorously for Emancipation. And their psition should

if this be so, and because they to not do it, re- a few facts which will enable him to form a pretfamily looking to, and living upon, the profolly. But what does this objection involve:

ject their aid, or doubt their vord. This is
ty correct idea of the comparative commerce of
promises its fulfilment to the hopes and hearts
wrong. The slaveholders thus replied—or the two States. those among them whom we knew argue thus: Number of commercial houses in "the change is a most desirable one or master foreign trade in Ohio, - and man; but it will be a great clange for both; Number of same in Kentucky, and that it may be made wisely, and with benefit to both, we must see that allthirms are ready; that all parties are prepared." But apart from Number of commission houses it theories of any side, what higher gurranty could those slaveholders give, or we ask, of their sincerity-of their earnestness in whilf of emancipation—than the simple fact—that they lead in the good cause—are ready with pen, tongue Total capital invested in foreign and purse to help it forward? Above all, let us do full justice to this class. Let it have, and Total of same in Kentucky, -

hear, too, our emphatic, earnest theer. The Editor, after saying that the very necessities of the State, and the sprit of the world calls for Emancipation, adds:

"Then let us take courage and move on in n the current of public opinon-only let the riends of Liberty march on tith an undivided front; and soon—very soon—we shall have something done that will tellor Liberty.

We wish Kindred Spirit abroad, to keep hands off; just let Virginia stend to her misgivings, in her own way and ime-any change, either for weal or wo, in our institutions, mus be attended to, by Virginia and Virginia alone. So, we protest against intermeddling in any way with the slaves. And I we do want one thing more than another, it is Republican form of Government; and on this point we will appenl to the people of Virginia, indenquire-Doe life estate in county office, coastitute a republican form? To disfranchise thousands of Virginia's noblest sons-does this seem like repubcanism? Will Representation on the Black Basis, while the slaves are parse in the West and dense in the East? Can hings thus situated, constitute a republican forn of government? Will calling out the people from their various Number of men employed in inter pursuits in life, to work on theroad for an in- nal transportation in Ohio, efinite number of days, at any season in the Number of same in Kentucky, ear-will this comport with arepublican form? Is any person prepared to say that to tax a Difference in favor of Ohio, man's head: when he is not alle to purchase a slave worth fifty dollars-can any one think, Butchers, packers, &c .- Number of that this looks like a republical form of government? No, certainly not! That the Elements of Reformation are being instituted into our Public Councils, both State and National, must

be apparent to any discerningeye The Crisis is published at Tvo Dollars a year n advance. Earnestly would we beseech our friends in West Virginia to bilp it on. There is no instrument in the good cuse so powerful as a well conducted newspapes and therefore we say sustain it. We suppose here will be another Emancipation Journal started in central Virginia ere long, and when hat is done, West Virginia will move strongly and effectively.

Judge Waiker's and Willam Greene's

We have received both these addresses, and and will give them at an early day.

sis and forcible in its illustrations.

We trust these addresses may have a wide circulation. They cannot fail to do good wherever or by whomsoever read.

French National Convention The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the occupation of the several Number of commission houses, and candidates. The Parisun central electoral committee have selected 566 candidates, out of 900, and recommended tiem to the electors.

	170					PI	0.	17	ct
Mayors, magistrates, millita	ky	off	ic	er	8				
and Government employee	À					105			
Advocates	3					64			
Men of letters and professors.						52			
Physicians	4.					50	٠.		
Government commissaries									
Journalists				.,		34			
Workmen and artisans						33			
Ex-deputies						25			
Civil engineers		**		*		11			
Merchants, traders, and unde									
La opide spanish vary.									9
						560	۶.		

This composition is very different from the Difference in favor of Hamilton co.,

umbered 1,128, and comisted of:	
Clergymen	per cent.
Lawyers	41
Tiers Etats18	C. 66 10 10
Nobility18	14 301311
Faruers, &c 6	
Gentlemen 5	**
Magistrates 2	"

Of the assembly of 17:9, about 300 were clergymen. Of the assembly of 1848, only one candidate is a clergyman, and he is a protestant minister. There are three candidates from the Bonaparte family.

Rall-Hand Collision.

The collision which occurred on the Utica and Schenectady Rail-road, a few days since, between two trains going at full speed, was a fearfal occurrence. The results are thus des-The mail passenger train from the West came

in collision at at an angle in the road, with an up train laden with railread iron—both going at full speed. On reaching there a scene was sented which I cannot adequately describe. The two engines were lying near each other, partly on the track, a mass of ruins. The tenders were demolished. The engine on the up train had completely reversed its position. Such was the momentum and weight of the iron that it was thrown up on end and fell backward on its

The first baggage car of the down train was in like manner raised on end, and fell at right angles with the track on the south side, breaking in pieces. The first passenger car was thrown two-thirds of its length into the second baggage car, is the back end of which was the post office, making a complete wreck of both, and scattering the letters, &c. in all directions, which were afterward carefully gathered up by the mail agent and the Herkimer postmaster.— All the passenger cars were more or less injured; three of which were new cars belonging to the Albany and Schenectady Co., and just put on the road. Fragments of wood and iron, and the baggage, were thrown in all directions. None of the passengers who were in the cars were injured except very slightly. Two men were killed outright. A yeang man named Smith, of Herkimer, who was on the engine, and a man named Welsh, of Fort Plain, who was, I believe,

Mr. Wm. Bennett, of Albany, 32 Hamilton street, had his thigh broken and shoulder dislonized by law, as we understand it. Their cause of quarrel with the whites we know nothing about. It may, or may not be well founded.

Judging from the past, however, we should say train, who was also in the baggage car, was considerably bruised and scalded. Mr. Beach, Canal Commissioner, who was standing on the platform of a back car, and the conductor, jumpplatform of a back car, and the conductor, jumped from the cars before the collision, and escaped from the cars before the collision, and escaped injury. The mail agent also jumped from the window of the car, and thus saved his life. whole Commonwealth of Kentucky. A little lunderstand that about 250 tons of our Western Hardly an instant's intimation of danger was "We do not feel at all ashamed to embark in this general crusade against the system of American slavery; as it is a notorious fact, that many of the noblest citizens of the sunny South, have

tucky. His remains were brought to this city This is true. There are, at this time, in Ken-

In my last number I showed from well au-"why do they not set free their playes at once?" and prosperity. I now present the reader with

Number of same in Kentucky. Difference in favor of Ohio, Number of retail groceries and stores Number of same in Kentucky. Difference in favor of Ohio. Total capital invested in retail groceries and stores in Ohio, -Total of same in Kentucky, -Difference in favor of Ohio, -Total capital invested in Lum yards in Ohio. . . Total of same in Kentucky, . Difference in favor of Ohio, Number of men employed in lumber yards in Ohio, -Number of same in Kentucky,

men employed in Ohio, Number of same in Kentucky, Difference in favor of Ohio, Total capital invested in the two last named branches of business in Total of same in Kentucky, Difference in favor of Ohio. \$4,433,720 Number of persons employed in com-9,201

Difference in favor of Ohio. These are the results of a comparison of the aggregate commerce of the two States. Cinwish we had room to make bug extracts from cinnati, the principal commercial city of Ohic, them. They are worthy every man's perusal is situated in Hamilton county, and Louisville, racy. A sense of shame has, somehow, risen We have marked passages in both for selection the only commercial city of any importance in the baseness of a desire to imitate the French man who would stand upon the Constitution. Judge Walker's address was delivered before present the reader with a few commercial statisthe people of Cincinnati. And we cannot do ties which will enable him to form some idea of otherwise than characterize it as worthy the oc- the comparative commerce of these two once casion! It is able, eloquest, strong in its rival commercial cities. It should be borne in thoughts, judicious in its reflections. Mr. mind, however, that these statistics were taken many laborers' mouths the Earl of Ellienbothoughts, judicious in its reflections. Mr. mind, however, that these statistics were taken in 1840, when the population of Louisville was compared of the bar of Cincinnati, and is masterly and profound—full of cincinnati, and is masterly and profound—full of compared of the former place has greatly in the compared of the former place has greatly and profound. genial feeling and elevated wews, clear in analy- commerce of the former place has greatly in- his pension; otherwise, he could not have talked latter. There is no doubt, but that the comparison, could it be brought down to the present time, would be still more unfavorable to Louisville. Since 1840 the population of Cincinnati has increased to about 100,000 while that of Louisville is supposed to be about 43,000.

of commercial houses in foreign trade, in Hamilton County, -Number of same in Jefferson county. Difference in favor of Hamilton co., Total capital invested in commission houses, and in foreign commercial houses in Hamilton county, - \$5,200,000 Total of same in Jefferson county, 191,800 Difference in favor of Hamilton co., \$5,008,200 Number of retail groceries and stores

in Hamilton county,

Number of same in Jefferson county, Total capital invested in retail groceries and stores in Hamilton co., \$12,961,590
Total of same in Jefferson county, 2,182,980
Difference in favor of Hamilton co., 10,778,610

Total capital invested in retail groceries and stores in Hamilton co., \$12,961,590
Saxon, telling the House and the country, that her Majesty—her maternal heart touched by the sufferings of her people—foregoes say some £10,000 per annum; her offering towards the £10,000 per annum; her offering towards the £10,000 per annum; her country! And further, anny and despotism, and rear upon the crumb-Total capital invested in retail groyards in Hamilton county, Total of same in Jefferson county, 52,000 Difference in favor of Hamilton co., \$109,800 Number of men employed in lumber yards in Hamilton county, Number of same in Jefferson county, Difference in favor of Hamilton co., Number of men employed in internal transportation in Hamilton co., Number of same in Jefferson co., Difference in favor of Hamilton co... Butchers, packers, &c .- Number of

men employed in Hamilton county, Number of same in Jefferson county, Difference in favor of Hamilton co.. Total capital invested in the two last named branches of business in Hamilton county, l'otal of same in Jefferson county, 74.600 Difference in favor of Hamilton co, \$4,033,530 Total number of men employed in commercial business in Hamilton county,
Total of same in Jefferson county, Difference in favor of Hamilton co.

clude our comparisons: Total capital invested in retail groceries and stores in Hamilt county, Ohio, - - \$12,961,591 Total of same in all the retail grogroceries and stores of Kentucky, \$9,411,826

Difference in favor of Hamilton co. \$3,549,765 approximation to truth in them, the commerce since the division has taken place, this session of Kentucky is at a very low ebb. As a com- will doubtless be one of much interest. by the side of her younger sister. And the only way we can account for the fact, that she looks upon herself with so much self-complacency, in this, her low estate, is by supposing that she is most profoundly ignorant of her true condition, as well as the position which she ought to occupy in this Republic. It is probable that the most of our people, at this hour, believe the commerce navy for five years, at a price not exceeding of Kentucky to be nearly, if not quite, equal to the average price paid in the last five years, has that of Ohio. Whereas, there is no question before. figuring with the materials which we have furnished in this article, will establish this position

I may be mistaken, but I believe the average price of the last five years will be found to be some one replying to all this talk, "we are agnished in this article, will establish this position

CATO. The Bank of Erie, Pennsylvanis, has failed

well, sir, "Cato" will speak to you in his next.

France and Freedom. One of the resolutions offered at the French ympathy meeting, Philadelphia, by Dr. Elder, nation for President; next the Whigs. Meanand unanimously passed, is the following:

"Resolved, That the proclamation of LIBER-TY-EQUALITY-FRATERNITY-realized by the ablition of slavery, by the universality of suffrage, and the earnestly endeavored organizaof the whole family of man.

Italian Enthusias Tribune, referring to the effect of the news of

With indescribable rapture these news were received in Rome. Men were seen dancing. women weeping with joy along the streets.—
The youth rushed to enrol-themselves in regiments to go to the frontier. In the Colosseum their names were received. Father Gavazzi, a truly patriotic monk, gave them the cross to \$5,928,200 carry on anew, a better, because defensive crusade. Sterbini, long exiled, addressed them; he \$5,307,500 said, "Romans, do you wish to go; do you wish to go; do you wish to go; do you may, and ose who do not wish to go themselves may give money. To those who will go, the gov-ernment gives bread and fifteen balocchi a day." The people cried "We too wish to go, but we do not wish so much; the Government is very poor; we can live on a paul a day." The princes answerd by giving, one sixty thousand, others twenty, fifteen, ten thousand dollars. The people answered by giving at the benches which are opened in the piazzas literally everything; street-pedlars gave the gains of each day; women gave every ornament—from the splendid necklace and bracelet, down to the poorest coral; servant girls gave five pauls, two pauls, even half a paul, if they had no more, a man all in rags gave two pauls; "it is," said he, "all I have." "Then," said Torlonia, "take from me this dollar;" the man of rags thanked him warmly and handed that also to the bench, which refused to receive it. "No: that must stay with you," shouted all present. These are the people whom the traveler accuses of being unable to rise above selfish considerations. Nation, rich and glorious by nature as ever, capa-ble, like all nations, all men, of being degraded by slavery, capable as are few nations, few men, of kindling into pure flame at the touch of a ray from the Sun of Truth, of Life.

The Privileged.

attempt! We must look, therefore, for mighty changes in England-changes to be wrought, as we believe, not by blood, but by moral power, of elevation to the Executive office, the constitunot through the sword, but by logic.

It is a hard thing for the aristocracy to give up pension, place, power, title-but they will In this I conceive to be all that is necessary in have to do it. There is no escape. Not a press way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would occain England—not a leading mind there, that does sion no mortification to me, but to such a result, not say, it has to be, and it is for the privileged as the will of the people, I should willingly and classes to determine whether it shall be done in but, in the degree to warve the condition to serve peace, or in wild commotion.

Here is a keen article from Douglass Jerrold on the subject:

We must believe that the late motion-though withdrawn-of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, touching public salaries and emoluments, is only prefa- Va. tory to a great work of self-sacrifice on the part of many of the salaried and pensioned aristocto high places. As the vulgar are taunted with question had arisen—that the hour required a revolution, the higher orders of Englishmen are, probably, resolved to follow the nobler examwould be a startling sum to show with how creased since that time, so, also, has that of the so touchingly upon the present dire necessity for new economy. Thus, we may every day expect a public notice of the amount of his lordship's offering to the wants of the country. Present exigence offers to the English aris-tocracy an easy and honorable mode of self-exaltation. Men enjoying public money-whether in the way of salary or pension-have now an opportunity of purchashing public respect. Let them not disdain the vulgar commodity they may rest assured that many of them would be the better for it-that moreover there is a growing danger in a growing contempt

What an answer would it be to the impatience of the hungry masses, if they could be told that all eaters at the public banquet had fore-How, for instance, would the riotous mob be rebuked into respect—were they told that royalty itself, touched by the generous emotion, had shaken some of its superflux into the great

common store! Is the picture too glowing for the light of common day-is it too like the scene of an Arab story-teller-to imagine Lord Russell upon his legs-tho House hushed in suspense-th heart of the Commons beating high for promised magine the uncontrolable emotion of the equal rights!" onimons at the tidings-all the Parliament ursting into 'God save the Queen,' and the Speaker himself, after smiling at his own, vain endeavors to keep order, joining in the chorus!

These subscriptions would, of course, be followed by that of Queen ADELAIDE. A royal widow, without incumbrances, the fashion once set, she must only be too happy to subscribe her mite of £50,000 a year; being no more than 000 half her present income.

Royal princesses and royal dukes would throb with patriotism, untying their purse-strings; and in a short time the masses would bear their daily misery with new content, soothed and strengthened in ther wretchedness by the self-108 sacrifice of patriots in high places. At all events, the drawn motion of Lord ELLENBOexample of giving, or wherefore this onslaught

Saturday Evening News. Messrs. Brown & Campbell have started a new paper under this title in Cincinnati, and we are glad to hear, that it is making its way Philadelphia, on the 6th of June next, it is dehandsomely to public favor. It is well edited. The selections are admirable, and their com-The selections are admirable, and their com-ments upon events and things, piquant and for-candidate for President or Vice President of the I would here call particular attention to the cibie. As a family paper we can cordially com- United States, who is not a known and assured following statement, with which we will con- mend it. Indeed, we feel confident, from the opponent to the further extension of Slavery in known taste and ability of the Editors, that they will make it every way worthy of an extended patronage. Methodist Conference,

The General Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, consisting of delegates from 72 annual conferences, met on Tuesday at Pitts-Now, if there be any confidence to be placed burgh. As it assembles only once in four years, in these calculations, and there is at least some and as this is the first General Conference held stitutional rights, privileges, and powers.

> Hemp. Some important information in regard to hemp will be found in the following brief letter of the Hon. Garnett Duncan: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1848. GENTLEMEN:-The joint resolutions authorizing contracts for water-rotted hemp, for the

hemp were purchased for the navy. The wants create water-power sufficient for one hundred of

riculturists, we do not profess, or aspire to be a manufacturing or a commercial people." Very years at say \$235 to \$238 a ton. Yours truly, GARNETT DUNCAN.

amount of \$150,000 was destroyed.

This month the Democrats make their nomi

time ail are busy, making ready for the great We have two letters from General Taylor The most important is, that addressed to t

Editors of the Richmond Republican. They propounded to him the following enquiries: It has been stated in some of the papers, in a

most positive manner, that you have said if Henry Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Con-vention you will not suffer your name to be used s a candidate.

It has been also stated lately that, in recent co

the French Revolution, of the action of North Italy, &c., upon Rome, says:

With indescribable rapture these news were We respectfully solicit an answer to the following Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig Na-

tional Convention? 2. Do you design to withdraw if Henry Clay or my other man shall be the candidate? 3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the tariff of 1846, the sub-treasury, that you originated

the war, and should select your cabinet from both

The following is Gen. Taylor's reply:

BATON ROUGE, (La.) April 20, 1848. DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, which lludes to certain statements that have recently which submits several inquiries for my consideration, has been received.

To your inquiries I have respectfully to reply:
First. That, if nominated by the Whig National
Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all par-ties in which the people and my own senses of duty have placed me; otherwise, I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

Second.v. I do not design to withdraw my name

if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig Nati mission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some stated "that I would not suffer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation it any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position, or to withdraw my-name from the carvass, whoever may be the nominee of the Nation al Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic

Thirdly. I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the tariff of 1846, of the sub-treasu The Privileged.

There is no power which can long resist public opinion. Not even royalty dare make the attempt! We must look, therefore, for mighty was in layor of the tarm of 1846, of the san-treasury, or that I originated the war with Mexico; nor, finally, that I should, if elected, select my cabinet from both parties. No such admissions or statement! We must look, therefore, for mighty son. Permit me, however, to add, that, should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that tion, in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide.

but in the desire to serve the country, it would ring to me no disappoint

With sentiments of high respect and regard 1 emain your most obedient servant. Z. TAYLOR. O. P. BALDWIN, Esq., or Ro. H. GALLAHER, Esq.,

that the old issues were obsolete-that a new and never betray his trust. It declared, also, ple set them by some of the higher officials of France. Lord Ellenborough is a State pensioner. Allowing 12s, a week to the laborer, it escape it-and that, therefore, the issue must be met by new arrangements. It affirmed, too, that

The Whigs of the Legislature of Massachusetts have declared for Daniel Webster-a man, say they:

"Who belongs not to the North only, but to the whole country; whose name and fame are guarantees of his fidelity to the great principles which we profess; under whom the interests of all will be securely and equally protected, who will maintain the Constitution as it is, the Union as it is; but who will not suffer us to overbalance by annexation of foreign ierritery, nor by the further extension of the institut slavery, which is equally repugnant to the feelings and incompatible with the political rights of the free States; a man under whose guidance we may feel ourselves safe, and the institutions of the country secure; and who shall revive gone a part of the public feast in sympathy with our hopes of maintaining while we live, and the wants of the suffering working-day world. of leaving to our descendents when we die, a permanent, free, end equal form of Government

> The Whigs of Wisconsin have organized -- appointed delegates to the National Convention-

nominated a candidate for Gov., &c. The Democratic State Convention of Missouri, met March the 17th, sustained Mr. Polk's views in regard to Internal Improvement, and

that Prince Albert offers his £10,000 to his ling ruins of monarchy a free and republican adopted land—his fellow-subjects? Can we hope Government; and we bid them, as we do all for this? Allowing it, we cannot hope even to the world, God speed in the cause of liberty and

> Illinois, in her Democratic primary assemblies is resolving in behalf of free soil and free labor We give as a specimen of the character of the resolutions adopted, the following:

"Resolved That this meeting is decidedly oposed to the introduction of slavery into terri tory now free.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of river and harbor appropriations, as laid down in the lamented Silas Wright's letter to the Chicago Convention. "Resolved, That we are opposed to a tax on

Whig Convention at Cincinnati.

This Convention, held on last Saturday, chose-ROUGH prepares us for some subscription from S. L. L'Hommedieu, as a delegate to the Nation-his own pocket. In him will at least begin the al Convention; J. B. Stevenson, alternate. Mr. upon clerks of one and two hundred a year by S. is for Mr. Clay as his first choice. The Conthe pensioned, sinecurist here of the Gates of vention passed the following resolutions with S. is for Mr. Clay as his first choice. The Cononly a few dissenting votes:

Resolved, That whilst in all other respects this Convention will repose full discretion in the delegate to be appointed to represent this district in the Whig National Convention, at clared to be an express condition of the appointment of such delegate, that he is not to cast the

Resolved, That in thus declaring unqualified opposition to the further incorporation of slave territory, the pernicious scheme of establishing the principle of a balance of power among the States of this Union, this Convention would be far from desiring or intending to infringe upon any vested guarantees of the States, but recognizes the obligation of the whole nation to protect those States of the Union, in which slavery already exists to the full extent of all their con-

The prospects of Peace with Mexico are good The Washington Union-good authority-says the Mexican Congress will, in all probability, ratify the treaty. Mr. Clifford had been received with distinguished honors in the City of Mexico. He arrived there on the 11th of April. Mr. Sevier was expected on the 15th or 16th. We trust we shall hear soon that peace once. more exists between the two Republics.

Manufacturing in Vincenne

The Wabash navigation company intend making during the coming season, a dam a little above Vincennes, the construction of which will more manufacturing establishments

FROM YUCATAN, -The brig Vancouver, Capt. Sweetzer, arrived at New York, on Sunday, from Sisal, reports much trouble among the Indians. They had taken the town of Cero, and Merida was daily expected to be attacked. Two Spanish men-of-war were at Merida with ar munition, At a late fire, Troy, N. Y.. property to the which was fanded, but the officers objected to ren-mount of \$150,000 was destroyed.

Jet the inhabitants any further assistance.

M. Libri. The Boston Atlas publishes a paragraph statthat M. Libri, Member of the Institute and essor of the University, and a strenuous rter of Guizot, the ex-Minister of France, been detacted in extensive thefts of valuabooks from public libraries. Guizot was ind of this nearly two years since, yet as the was his best defender in the reviews not expose him, for he did not care what men's conduct was, provided he was a fit inrument for his purpose. Galignani's Puris

Thirty volumes have been seized in the house _, situate in the Rue de l'Est.usand volumes have been also seized in ent which M. Libri had quitted in he spartment which he had hired in the same Thirty valuable volumes have also been street found in the possession of a book binder, in whose hands they had been placed by M. Libri, in order to change the binding. Two boxes containing books have also been found in the ssion of the same person, which have been lectd under official seal. At one of the late ings of the Academy of Sciences M. Libri ented himself, and his arrival caused a painful feeling among his colleagues assembled.— One of the members took a sheet of paper, on which he wrote as follows:-"We have reason which he wrote as follows. It's have reason to be astonished that M. Libri should have had to be associated the boldness to come and take a seat in an assem of honorable men." The paper then cir-Libri, bearing the signature of every one That gentleman immediately rose made his retreat. He has since gone to Lon-

It is but just to add, that since this statement was made, we find in our foreign exchanges an sutheritative contradiction of its truth, and an opinion strongly expressed, of M. Libri's entire innocence.

Bains' Electrical Telegraph.

It is said that a new Electric Telegraph has been invented by Mr. Bains, of London, and is about to be patented in this country, which bids fair to supercede all those now in use. It may terminate the controversy between Professor Morse and Mr. O'Rielly, much sooner than it could be done by the courts. It is thus described by a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of

We had the pleasure of examining to-day a new, and we think, a most wonderful electrical paratus, invented by Mr. Bains of London. is both ingenious and simple. He showed its rformances, we feel not a doubt but it is caable of doing all he claims for it. He shows, other words, that it is capable of transmitting one thousand words per minute over teleraphic wires; which is a rapidity wholly un-

What is more, he can prepare or put up long espatches in Liverpool, and when they arrive New York or Boston, they can be transmitted in a few minutes. The President's Message, which may fill a page of the Journal of Commerce, he says, can be transmitted by this mathine in less than an hour. This appears extraordinary; but it is made quite reasonable by by an inspection of the operations of the ma We conceive that no part of the invention

infringes in the least upon Morse's Patent .--Mr. Bains dispenses entirely with the magnet hence his is simply an "Electrical Telegraph," and not, as Professor Morse claims his to be, an Electro-Magnetic Telegraph." We have not time to go into further particu-

lars. We consider it an invention of great im-It is an invention that should not bemight employ it to the injury of the press, and of the best interests of the country. We understand Mr. Bains sold his patent in

measures to secure his patent in Washington, and intends selling out his right to parties who be disposed to treat with him; and if he all he claims, he will not receive a cent for it.

Please Specify.

An English paper states, at a concert for the distressed poor, at Stourbridge, at the conclasion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a laborer rose in the middle of the assembly, and exclaimed, "Mr. Russel, you could'nt fix the time, could you?"

Virginia has revised her criminal code, divesting the system of mere verbiage and formality. upon it by making their's briefer.

Mrs. Julia Webster Appleton, only daughter of Daniel Webster, died in Boston on Friday, April 28th. The remains of her brother, Major EDWARD WEBSTER, arrived from Mexico.

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 24.

Another regulation of the Mosaic law was that a runaway slave was not to be taken back to his master. It is thus written: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master, the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him." Deut., xxii., 15, 16] I am aware that it is argued that this language has reference only to he servants of the nations contiguous to Paleslimits of the Hebrew Commonwealth. Suppose it be conceded that the passage is thus to be re-stricted in its application. What then? It cerainly follows that the genius of the Mosaic conomy was, to say the least, antagonistic to the slavery which existed in the countries adjacent to Judea. If not, why the prohibition in serence to runaway servants? But for the anagonism, there would doubtless have been some provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves their masters. The practical operation of the robibition evidently was gradually to abolish the system of slavery recognized by the surroun-

The Constitution of the United States-being the result of concession and compromise-autherizes the capture of slaves who escape into the free States of the Union. But suppose this onstitution had never been formed. two Governments had been established—one by the free, and one by the slave States. Suppose, also, that the Constitution adopted by the free States, had contained the Mosaic prohibition we have been considering; what would have been the value of slave property? Then every slave, escaping into a free State, would, upon reachits confines, tread the soil of freedom, and breathe the air of liberty. Would not property in slaves, under these circumstances, be held by a most precarious tenure? Would there not be it will be removed. regular decrease of the slave population of the South? How, then, does the Mosaic law justify modern slavery, when the arrangement to which we have referred, if adopted in the United States, would annually diminish the number of

Again: according to the law of Moses, all serants in the Jewish Commonwealth were to be em, acipated in the year of Jubilee. There was to be a periodical abolition of servitude. This occurred wery fiftieth year. I know that some argue that the blessings of the Jubilee Emanpation were e loyed only by Hebrew servants. To this view there is one insuperable objection it is this: The Hebi w servant was to go free the seventh year, unless, by having his "ear bored with an awl," he showed his preference for servitude. But it is said that servants bought of the heathen were to be "bot dmen forever." What does the word forever mean in the conhection in which it stands? Evidently not to all elernity. Certainly not to the end of time. It is doubtless to be understood in a limited sense; and if so, why not limit it to the year of Jubilee. The language in Lev. xxv., 10, imperatively requires this limitation: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughost all the land, unto ALL the inhabitante thereof." Where now is the analogy between Mosaic servitude and American slavery? Lettere be a universal Emancipation of the slaves in the United States every fiftieth year, and what will become of the system of slavery? Will not slave properly depreciate in value as the fiftieth year draws near? And when, upon the arrival of the fiftieth year, the slavery system would be abolished, who would attempt to retempt it, they would quickly hear the indignant hisses of insulted humanity, and without doubt secure to themselves an immortality of infamy

A SCOTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

French West Indies.

Among the first acts of the present Provisional Government of France, was one abolishing slave ry in the Islands and Colonies-the precise peri od of its taking effect being confided to the judgment of commissioners who were despatched rom France to the several points in question The first effect of the receipt of this intelligen at Guadaloupe and Martinique is thus briefly

BASATERRE, March 28, 1848. The news of our revolution, which reached us y the steamer, you were not aware of by your ast letter; we did not expect such great events. out only a change of ministers; we shall soon have, we suppose, the abolition of slavery with the Republic—with probable indemnity for the value of our slaves. The country is very quiet, and we do not suppose any disturbances will take place; but no transactions in businessothing going on. No money, no discount, no sales for our produce, no vessels to take it offyou may from this imagine our situation.

From the Bridgetown (Barbadoes) Globe, April 10 DESTURBANCES IN MARTINIQUE.-We have reeived accounts from Martinique to the 7th April; and we regret to learn that a revolt of the slave opulation was hourly expected to take place, in consequence of the postponement by the Provisional Government of their emancipation until he present crop had been reaped. As the R. M. steamer Conway was passing the island about to clock, A. M., on Saturday night, an estate was observed to be on fire; this information was immunicated to us by an officer of the Conway, who vouches for its correctness.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe!-- A Provisional overnment replaces in France the one institu al under the charter of 1830. France is quite at liberty to adopt any institu ons upon which the majority of the nation may

to behard widowl as will be now mine. The people of Guadaloupe must await with patience and confidence the result at which the appointed metropolitan government may arrive ith regard to emancipation, a measure quite concileable with their acquired rights, the preautionary step taken by the Colonial Council of Guadaloupe has the entire approbation of the Provisional Government, reserving to itself, how-ever, the further consideration of the means ne-

cessary for its completion.

Singing Statistics. We can conceive no more agreeable manne of making a fortune than by singing; there is o little labor and capital to be employed in the peration. We learn from the Albany Express hat in 51 years, Christy's Minstrels have givn 879 concerts, and with the following result:

\$55,140 25 20,767 26 Total Receipts, Expenditures. \$24,372 99 Net Profits,

In the year 1843, the entire profits of the Band were \$700; but the last year the profits were more than \$16,000! This is singing to ome purpose. Mr. C.'s receipts for the last even months, at the Mechanics' Hall, on an verage exceeded ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS DET

Sound vs. Lightning.

The Erie Canal was opened for navigation of Monday, (May lat) and the fact was instante neously communicated by telegraph from Bu falo to the city of New York. This circumstance has recalled to the mind

the editor of the N. Y. Post, the ceremonies the celebration at the time this canal was con portance, and one in which the press, as well as pleted, and the means resorted to to convey edily as was then possible, from Buffa the seaboard, the news that the waters of Lal come a monopoly in the hands of men who Erie had been let into the canal, and the fit boat had commenced its trip to New York.

The canal was completed, October 20th, 182 England for £12,000 sterling. He has taken and on Wednesday, at 10, A. M., the waters the lake were let in, and a boat commenced its voyage. The announcement of this joyful does not prove the power of the machine to do event was made to the citizens of the State by the sound of cannon placed in a continuous line along the canal and the Hudson, at intervals of eight miles, extending from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, a distance of 544 miles.

The moment the boat entered the canal Buffalo, the firing commenced and was continued in succession till the intelligence reached the city, which was at 20 minutes past eleven o'clock, occupying one hour and twenty minutes. The acknowledgement of the receipt of this intelligence was returned in the same manner .-This velocity averaged about half the velocity It is brief, clear. The Massachusetts code was of sound, which travels at the rate of 1142 feet the model-but the Virginians have improved per second. The intelligence was on Monday communicated by lightning-instantaneously.

The latest advices from China betoken the robability of another war as the result of the late difficulties between the Chinese and English. The naval and military forces at Honkong were under orders to be ready for service, and reinforcements had been summoned from the East Indies. The Friend of China, of February 2

The measures which the British Governmen will adopt, are of course conjectural. A war, however, appears unavoidable, inasmuch as the Canton province will be occupied by a British army—the treaty in all its integrity enforced the people coerced—and security taken for the good faith of the Chinese for the future. The Europeans are disabused of old erroneous ideas tine, who, escaping from their masters, from time to time, would make their way into the mate, disjointed empire; and is at this moment mate, disjointed empire; and is at this moment at the mercy of the weakest maritime power in Europe. In the south the people are all but in open revolt; and the presence of a foreign army would certainly be followed by insurrection.— The whole western frontier is in commotion from Burmah almost to Siberia.

Famine desolates the finest central districts and more than all, the spirit of the country is crushed by the late war. What can she oppose to the demands of any power? Nothing, however, will be obtained from this treacherous people but at the point of the bayonet.

The Washington Union states that the four naval steamships now building under authority of the act of Congress of March 3, 1847, will be named as follows: The one building at Kittery, Maine, the "SARANAC;" the one at New York, the "San Jacinto;" the one at Philadelphia, the "Susquenannan;" and the one at Gosport Virginia, the "POWHATAN."

Orders have been received at the Boston Navy Yard, for the completion of the Vermont now upon the stocks. The ship house is in a dangerous position, and when the vessel is launched

The following table shows the rise, progress and present condition of this Order, yet an infant in days, but a giant in strength. The left hand figure shows the order of precedence in the organizations of the Grand Divisions of the several States; and those on the right hand give the number of Divisions in each State at the present

1.	New York has	363	20. South Caroline
	New Jersey,	85	21. N. Hampshire
3.	North Carolina	1, 15	22. Mississippi,
	Maryland,	60	23. Wisconsin,
	Dis. of Columb	ial3	24. Rhode Island.
6.	Pennsylvania,	325	25. Louisiana,
7.	Connecticut,	54	26. Michigan,
8.	Virginia,	120	27. Iowa,
9.	Massachusetts	,102	28. Florida,
	Ohio,	456	29. Vermont,
1.	Maine,	104	30. Arkansas,
2.	Delaware,	48	31. Canada East,
	Missouri,	34	32. Prov. of N. B.,
	Indiana,	100	33. California,
-	Kentucky,	138	34. Mexico,
	Illinois,	69	35. Texas,
40	Georgia,	24	36. London, Eng.
	Tennessee,	110	g sid throng basel t
	Alabama.	70	Whole No. Divis. 2

Banke in the United States. The aggregate number of banks in the Uni ted States is 753; capital 208,216,000 dollars circulation \$116,738,000; supposed specie in their vaults \$44,733,000.

Virginia is democratic. Her April Election shows a considerable Whig loss.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 29th. Arrival of the America. ONE WEEK LATER.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Presentation of the Petition hich took place shortly before three o clock tration was not very strong or ing in its appearance. It consisted simply of two hackney cabs, containing three members of the deputation, and the petition itself. The latter,

deputation, and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the house, and delivered over to the proper authorities. The deputation returned immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on its way.

The great event being brought to a close the crowd began gradually to disperse, and in a comparatively short space of time the thoroughfares were clear. A portion of the police, however, rewere clear. A portion of the police, however, re mained for some hours on the spot and in the im nediate neighborhood. The monster petition has been subjected to

scrutiny by order of the House of Commons, and its dimensions are grieviously curtailed by the orleal. See the following report of the committee to which it was referred: The committee on public petitions, &c., &c., have agreed to the following pecial report:

The hon. member for Nottingham stated, on pro senting the petition in question to the house, that 5,706,000 signatures were attached to it. Upon a nost careful examination of the number of signaures in the committee room, in which examina-ion thirteen law-stationers' clerks were engaged or upwards of seventeen hours, with the pers ordinarily employed in counting the signatures appended to petitions, under the superintendence of the clerk of your committee, the number of signatures had been ascertained to be 1,975,496 (hear, hear, and loud laughter.) It is further evident to your committee, that on numerous consecutive sheets the signatures are in one and the same hand

Your committee have also observed the nam f distinguished individuals attached to the peti tion who cannot be supposed to have concurred in its prayer, and as little to have subscribed it among such occur the names of her Majesty in one place us 'Victoria Rex, April 1,' the Duke of Wel-lington, K. G.; Sir Robert Peel, &c. In addition to this species of abuse, your com-mittee have observed another equally in derogation

of the just value of petitions, namely: the insertion of names which are obviously altogether fictitious such as 'No cheese,' 'Pug-nose,' and 'Flat-nose Sc. [Roars of laughter.]
There are other words and phrases, which

though written in the form of signatures, and in-cluded in the number reported, your committee will not hazard offending the house, and the dignity and decency of their own proceedings by reporting; though, it may be added, that they are obviously signatures belonging to no human being. The reading of this report was followed by scene from Mr. F. O'Connot and Mr. Cripps—for

nerly, we believe, of this city-a member of the Matters went to such a pass between hem that Mr. O'Connor was arrested by the ser ceant-at-arms, under the order of the speaker chaving left the House, with a parting hint to Mr Cripps that he might consider himself challenged,, but on his being brought before the House in cus tody, natual explanations and apologies were made and the affair dropped.

State of Trade. MANCHESTER, April 14 .- There has not been any me erial change in our cloth market this week, and prices, sales have been at all pressed, have again receded in alue, though only slightly so. The stocks in manufacextent, and spinners hands are increasing to an enormous curtailing the production. The continental houses still do not purchase a single piece, nor is there any prospect of doing so at present. Yarns are fully as dull as cloth;

Bank of England.

on a- if-	32, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of Apri 183UE DEPARTMENT. Notes issue 1 £28,008,285 Govern't debt. £11,015, Other securit'es 2,984, [Gold coin&bul'n.12,089,					
of	£28,008,385	£28,008,3				
OI	BANKING DI	EPARTMENT.				
of	Prop'rs' capital £14,553,000	Government se-				
DY	Rest3,396,002	curities, (in-				
n-	Public deposits, in-	cluding dead				
28	cluding Excheq	weight annui-				
7	uer, Savings	-ty)£12,682,8				
to	Banks, Commis-	Other securities 12,460,1				
ke	sioners of Na-	Notes 9,707,7				
	tional debt and	Gold and silver				
st	dividend acc'ts, 4,585,004	coin 591,0				
	Other deposits 11,961,802	to the second of the second state				
-	Seven day and					
5,	other bills1,007,806	Former Store, up 17 17 D. P. Perry				
of	£35,504,814	£35,501,8				
	Dated he 12th Jay of Apri					

From the London Mere. Gazette, April 14. ONE O'CLOCK,-Much anxiety is felt by English holde of French railway shares to learn the result of the conference between Mr. Garnier Pages, and the directors of the several lines. The plan of the minister it appears has been approved of by the government, but unless the representatives of the several companies accede to the mea sure and its details, it is not likely that a compulsory com-pliance will be enforced by which the proprietors will for ever resign their interests in the Prench railways. Advices from Amsterdam represent the Bourse, there as active. Russian stock was in demand, and Austrian

The assets of Messra, Hammer and Schmidt of Leipsic at the close of the last year, are represented in a circular

Brussels accounts give the amount of the note circu

The final adjustment of the Consol account has been ef feeted most favorably. No failures have occurred. The public would seem to have been the losers by the course of the account, whilst the jabbers must have, on the other hand, been gainers to the same extent.

The Consol market is to-day not so good. The receipt The Consol market is to-day not so good. The receip of the news of a battle between the Damish and Schleswig Holstein forces is assigned as the cause of this decline.—They opened at 82½ to ½, and are now 82½ to ½. Reduced three percts 80%. New three and a quarter per cts 81½ Exchequer bills 38 to 41 prem.

The foreign market is much better than for days past Prices are rising, and have a firmer aspect. Three percesses 101.

its 18 19.
There is little doing in shares, but quotations are a shad firmer.
THREE O'CLOCK,—Consols for money and account, 82

In this country there appears to be no present in dication of disturbance, unless disturbance should result from the over real of those who are desirous o support the government. Adhesions from various associations were pouring in upon the authori-ties, with promises of aid in the persons of "brave and effective men."

Some of the more violent, it seems, had recom mended that arms should be distributed among the supporters of Government, that they might be timely prepared to quell any outbreak, or overawe the disaffected. This, however, the Earl of Clar endon had discountenanced, by which judiciou policy a counter-demonstration had no doubt bee

Troops were concentrated in the most turbuler ortions of the country. In Cork there were about 2.000, and in Dublin an armed force, including th police, of 10,000.

A prospectus of a Protestant Repeal Association had been issued, having the following for its prin 1st. The suppression of all religious difference

and the union of the Protestant middle classes in Ireland for legislative independence; 2ndly. The exercise of public opinion as the sole means to effectuate their object. And 3dly. Loyalty to the Queen, defence of the rights of property as they exist at present, with the repudiation of all republican principles. Sir Charles Napier had attended a meeting a Conciliation Hall, but without any farther partici

The news from America had caused great ex citement, and addresses to the repealers in the United States were talked of. The merchants of Belfast, on the other hand, had signed a requis tion to the mayor requesting him to call a me

lst. To declare the public abhorrence of the wicked and rebellious spirit, so boldy manifested in the capital and certain parts of the south of Ireland; and, at the same time, express confidence in the wisdom, energy, and power of the executive to suppress the seditious movement now in progress. 2nd. To express our unabated attachment gress. 2nd. To express our unabated attachment to the throne of these realms and the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. 3d. To offer our services to his Excellency the Lord Lieu tenant, in any way which may tend to uphold or-der and promote peace and good-will among all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

The "gentry, merchants and citizens" of Dub-

lin, in public meeting convened, had passed reso-lutions requesting the Mayor to put in force the special constables act rather than allow societies to arm for the security of the public peace.

The Bishop of Kerry, the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, has addressed a circular to the clergy of his diocese, earnestly urging on them the necessity of maintaining peace and order in their respective parishes. The Bishops of Cork and Cloyne are about to issue similar messengers of peace and

DESTITUTION IN THE WEST AND SOUTH,-There 29 are melancholy details of the sufferings poor in the papers received from Mayo, Galway and Limerick this day. Several deaths from actual starvation are reported, while deaths from discases, superinduced by unwholesome and insufficient food, are of constant occurrence. The poor houses in some parts are represented to be mere charnel houses, full of disease, and deaths con-

charnel houses, full of disease, and deams constantly occurring.

Poor people requiring relief are, according to the rules, obliged to enter those frightful buildings where they are tolerably sure of taking the fever which rages in them. Those discharged carry the infection with them, and so pollute whole districts. The following particulars are really revolting.—

The Mayo Constitution, let it be observed, is a moderate Conservative journal, and here is a picture of the condition of the poor of that country.

The poor are dying in hundreds—the dead are huddled into shallow pits, unshrouded and uncoffined—the diseased are allowed to die without an effort being made to heal their maladies—and thousands of famishing wretches are sinking into the arms of death from absolute starvation.

Plunder of Foon.—Such being the state of the poor in the country of Mayo, it is not to be wondered at that the plunder of food has again become

a general offence. Sheep and lambs are killed and the flesh carried away. The Constitution give

On the 1st inst., three carts laden with men from Dalina to Oxford, was attacked at a village called Onloge, by about 100 persons, principally women, and having assaulted the carriers they succeeded in carrying off the entire of the loads, On the 3d inst., seven carts with Indian meal for

the relief of the poor, proceeding from Swinford to a very distressed district on the borders of the county Sligo, were attacked by about forty men and women, and having succeeded in cutting the bags, carried off about 7 cwt. of the meal. None of the arties have been arrested

THE SAVINGS BANKS.—The people have been ex-tensively acting upon the foolish recommendation to withdraw their deposits from the savings banks. On Monday week, in Dublin, large sums were withdrawn, and on Monday £11,000 were removed by small depositors.
The provincial journals intimate that similar de

nands on the savings banks in the south and west of Ireland are made. A circumstance has just oc-curred in Tralee which will probably have some effect in stimulating this folly of the people.— The secretary of the Tralee savings bank, after 25 years acting in that capacity, has been found a

otices for withdrawal having been served on the reasurer than his cash and bank stock amounted to. The secretary, on being questioned, admitted his crime, and stated that he had falsified the accounts deliberately for several years. The depos-itors will not lose, but the circumstance will shake public confidence in such a time of excitement.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald rrites as follows:

The germs of discord are actively developing. Paris, April 13. The Presse, which is now written with some r serve, owing to an engagement taken by the edit to abstain from irritating remarks until the elecstriking summary of accounts from the provinces.
The accounts which we received from the provinces. aces are deplorable. Emeute at Havre, emeute neighborhood of Bordeaux,) &c .- agitation eve where-such is the resume of the situation. A freely as the departments have accepted the Re against dictatorship.
The same journal says:

We have before us a list of candidates to the Na tional Assembly, prepared by the centra commit-tee of Paris, and published by the National. It fills 18 columns. It would appear that the num-ber of Republicans that inspire confidence is ex-tremely limited, for we see the same names reproluced ad infinitum. Not only do the writers of the National figure

upon the list of 34 candidates for the department of the Seine, but there is hardly a departmental list which is not decorated by their names. Almost at each line you find the name of a writer of the National repeated for the third, fourth, fifth, or sixth time.

On the other hand, the reforme sounds the The counter revolution marches in open day. Everywhere the Republicans of the morrow are howing themselves, and acting with combinat and discipline. They have their watchword and direction. Calumnies and injuries are their ha-bitual arms, and they use them with full liberty.

The benevolence of government agents allows

hem full swing, and if it was not for the endunce of the citizen Minister of the Interior bloc would again flow. At Paris, the people, enlightened by late events and especially by eighteen years of misery and despotism-the people are on their guard against intrigues and re-actions, no matter from what quarter they come. But in the departments is it.
so? Who, then, will go and enlighten the ignorant population of isolated provinces? Who will spread the word of life among citizens who have

een strangers to our daily struggles? [From La Presse.] It is believed that the national workmen will amount to 75,000 individuals before the end of the nonth of April; and, at the rate of 1f. 50c. per day they will cause an expense of 112,500f, per day, or 3,375,000f, per month.

It appears that M. Louis Blanc and M. Emilie Thomas have themselves allowed that it will be impossible for the state to continue such expenses, unless the works undertaken be really useful and profitable. In consequence, measures are at present being taken so ascertain the trade of each workman, in order to class them. Vast workshops for all kinds of trades are to be immediately organized. The workmen accustomed to n course of construction.

The Constitutionnel has the following, relative

o the Government commissaries in the departents, which is curious for the light it throws on the feeling of the provinces:

The spirit in which these changes are made i

eally extraordinary. When a commissary suit the people among whom he is sent, he is no longer pleasing to the central authority from whom he derives his power. The list of the functionarie thus changed or dismissed, from the honorab names which it contains, shows the motive these removals All these men, who have for a long time bee

guarantees of liberty, cannot carry out the policinspired by the circulars of M. Ledru Rollin. They certainly cannot agree with the principles expressed by M. Sauriac, the commissary of the partment of the Tarn and Garrone, who, in a versation which has been since published, unced the approaching disappearance of all pri-

vate property. It is by propagating such doctrines that the com ssaries excite against them the animadversion of all citizens. A committee of the town of Amiens has been charged to demand the removal of the commissary of the Somme. The town of

Beziers has got rid of its sub-commissary.

In Corsica two commissaries had been appointed, who were approved by the people. A third, however, with the same salary of 40f. a day was sent. This latter was M. Andre Pozzo de Borgo, uncle of Louis Blane, and was especially intende for a candidate for the representation, as being Corsican by birth on his mother's side, he wishe to be elected by the native country of Napoleon.
The Propagateur of the 11th inst. has the following from Troyes:

Fresh scenes of disorder have taken place her Everything appeared restored to calmness this morning when the announcement that a body peasantry were advancing toward the town aga roused the working classes. Attracted by exag-gerated reports of what had taken place, the peasants of the neighborhood, well armed, presented

The workmen considering these movements hos tile toward them, shut the gates and mounted guard at them to prevent entrance. The Nationa Gnards were again called out; stones were throw at them by the crowd and several were wounded

In order to restore order, two proclamations were read to the people assembled in the streets.

"In the first citizen Ctevat announced that he had resigned his post as commissary to the government, and was about to start for Paris; and the other recommended the citizens to retire peaces bly to their homes. At nine o'clock in the even-ing the crowd had all dispered, and numerous pa-trols had possession of the streets. Two new commissaries have arrived to replace those who have retired, and this change will tend to re-estabish order in the town.

From the London Standard, April 4th evening. Battle between the Danes and the Holsteiners. ALTONA, April 10.

The Danes have appeared with an ovepowering fonce, and so suddenly and boldly, in the midst of their enemies at Bau and Flensburg, that they have taken them by surprize, and compelled the Holstein troops of the line and volunteers to retire Holstein troors of the line and volunteers to retire in all haste. The attack began in the morning on the part of the Danes, who had two vessels of war and gun-boats to assist their attack upon the town. They had landed at Holnis, and, after severul small contests, the Schleswig-Holsteiners made a stand at Bau, not far from Flensburg, which ended in their total defeat and the destruction of almost all of their sixteenth battalion. Toward 12 o'clock, on the 9th, several vessels of war, with three thousand Danes on board, appeared before Flensburg. sand Danes on board, appeared before Flensburg.
The 14th and 16th regiments of Holsteiners stood
till they were destroyed all but two companies. when they were compelled to retire, although, is said, orders to this effect had been repeated sent to them. The Danes had a good cavalry force in the field. Of this branch of an army the force in the field. Of this branch of an army the Holsteiners had scarcely any. The fugitives speak of the ill-feeling of the people of Flensburg toward them. The King of Denmark entered Flensburg after this serious affair, in which the Danes took two cannon. The fugitives from Flensburg who had been favorable to the insurrection were arriving at Schleswix in great numbers. The Danes have threatened to bombard Glucksburgh. Flensburg harbor is full of Danish gun boats.

The commander of these troops evidently knew the position of the Holsteiners, who from want of artillery, were unable effectually to oppose the landing of their enemy. As the Danes now threat-ened to bombard the town, the Prince of Nor, the Holstein commander, gave orders to the troops to withdraw, which they did, but not until after a withdraw, which they did, but not until after a bloody contest with a great loss of life on both sides. The Holstein troops, who are composed of volunteers and young troops, were very eager for the combat, and it is reported that the 16th regiment, which has been almost destroyed, retook a position twice after they had been driven out of it each time. Great animosity was princed on both sides. time. Great animosity was evinced on both sides and the Holsteiners and their volunteer auxilia ries, among whom were many students from various parts of Germany, fought with great bravery Reported Entrance of the Danes into Schle HAMBURG, April 11, 1 o'clock, P. M. Accounts have just arrived from Schleswig, which bring the important intelligence that the Danes, after their late victory, had pushed on to that city, and had entered it this morning, at two o'clock. The Duke of Augustenberg had arrived from Berlin with orders, as is said, for the Prussian troops to advance. If the Prussians pass out of Holstein, the Danes will no doubt attack them,—The forces of the latter are said to amount to Insurrection at Hesse Cassel.

We have received a letter from Cologne, which informs us that on the 9th inst. a mob assembled about the hotels of the ex-ministers, who were very unpopular. The soldiery were called out to disperse the discontented. They charged the people, who immediately armed themselves and shrew up barricades. A smart fight took place, and the armenal was taken by storm by the insurgents. arsenal was taken by storm by the insurgents. They then proceeded to the barracks, and after a brief opposition, the soldiers retired, leaving the town in the hands of the people. The building was soon sacked and razed to the ground.

Further News by the Brittannin.

The English House of Commons have passe the security bill by an overwhelming majority. Par liament had adjourned till after the Easter Holi

Meetings in favor of the Chartists are held in most every town of note. The Convention had ad-journed, after appointing deputations to visit the different provinces, and adopting a petition to the Queen, urging the dismissal of the ministers. In some districts the middle classes have fraternized with them zed with them, and at Birningham and Nottingham a meeting of the merchants was held favorable to ome of the principles advocated by the Chartists. Ireland still continues in great uneasiness and agitation. Less fears, however, are entertained of outbreaks from the peasantry. The speeches made at Conciliation Hall were moderate, and the confederates are less warlike than heretofore.-Demonstrations in favor of the Government were held in several parts of the country.— The deplorable state of Ireland, apparently on the verge of civil war, continues to occupy the attention of all classes.

differences between the Repealers, headed onnell, and the party led by Mitchell, daily by O'Connell, and the party led by become greater. The repeal rent has fallen to 251. per week. It is evident that the numerical majority of the Irish people are in tavor of outra-geous measures. Meantime, the people in every geous measures. Meantime, the people in every part of the country continue to supply themselves

which Prince de Joinville was to be preferre President of the Republic. A decree will shortly appear, banishing the Lamartine hos proposed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Swiss Republic. On Sunday, the 16th, Paris was the scene of ex

traordinary commotion. The people, enraged by the authority of the Provisional Government for the publication of some papers found at Guizot's, impeaching his political character, declared them to be forgeries; denounced Lamartine, and the moderate members of the Government, and swore o overthrow it and establish a new one, from held at Dr. Knight's office, on the occasion of the death which all but the extreme radical members of the existing Government were to be excluded.

Ledru Rollin, who possesses an immense influ-

Ledru Rollin, who possesses an immense concourse at the Champ de Mars, where he harangued the crowd in the most inflammatory manner. The Government was compelled to call on the National Guards, Mobile Guards and two Regiments. A line of cannon was planted at the Hotel de Ville, and a bloodless restoration of order was effected. It seemed for a brief space that the old reign of terror was to be brief space that the old reign of terror was to be a space of the following present of the following present in the death of the dawn of his professional usefulness, Dr. Warrick N. Miller, late of this city; and whereas, it is our duty on all proper occassions, to pay a passing tribute of respect to departed worth.—

Therefore be it

Resolved. That in the death of Dr. Miller, the profession has lost a pure-minded and honorable member, a bold, energetic, and successful practitioner, and a gentlesman who bid fair, at no distant day, to attain to no ordinary distinction.

ut saved the Capitol by a bold and decisive resort to the military resources of the city.

Blanquy and Cabet, the latter a member of the Provisional Government, are said to have been

red to have taken place. The Communists wear red vests of the Montagnards, and the Moderate party the rosetts tri-color of the Girondists. The par-ties in Paris seem to be divided, as in the first revo-lution; but while the Communists are probably less anguinary than the old terrorists, the moderate par ty arehirmer, more energetic, and stronger than the titrondists of '85 and '93.

Matters in Paris have reached the critical point. the eve of that crisis when the fate of a nation ests on the conduct of one great man; but while Providence preserves Lamartine, we have no fears for the issue.

A grand national festival to celebrate the frater-

nization of the army and the Guards, took place on the 20th, and was concluded by a grand military demonstration, the like of which had never been witnessed. The troops marched round and through the Boulevards with colors flying, and fifty drams passing a given point. The greatest enthusiasm relative to Yucatan. On motion, it was referenced, and the most kindly disposition was nanifested towards the troops by the overnment. This demonstration will strengthen mensely the moderate members. Government. This demon

The Croats set fire to the village and castle o Nueva, containing 2,000 inhabitants. A cordon was formed around it, and the villagers were burned to death, uttering the most appalling shrieks. is in a frightful state of revolution

which the government cannot put down. In Allers a complete insurrection of the peasantive exists. The whole of the Prussian troops have advanced into Danish territory.

The negotiation for a loan between the Prus sians and the Rothschilds, has totally failed.
The Sardinians have defeated the Austrian
the bridge of Gaeto and taken 400 prisoners.

Verona has been captured by the Piedmontese. The Austrians defeated 12,000 Venetians, at The King of Naples has proclaimed against the

Later from Mexico.

We copy the following from the N. Orleans Eve ing Mercury, of the 1st inst:-

The steamships Augusta and Virginia, arrived or Saturday evening with six days later intelligence from Vera Cruz, having both left on the 22d ult. The following condensed intelligence embrace every thing of importance which has been re-

PROSPECTS OF PRACE.—There is much reason fear that it would be impossible to assemble a quorum of the Mexican Congress at the seat of overnment. The absentees arrive very slowly. The Arco Iris, of the 20th ult., says that at a

preparatory meeting of Deputies held at Queretaro on the 10th ult., it was resolved—

1. That those Deputies who were not present should be called upon, and if they still continued to absent themselves, the Governor or the States from which they were elected should be informed, and they should be published in all the newspa

1. That those gentlemen who answered the first call should be again written to, informing them that the number necessary to form a quorum is very small, only their presence being necessary to

complete it.
3. That the substitute who was appointed from Vera Cruz, in place of Sr. Conto, who was elected Senator, be notified. 4. That the substitute for Sr. Solana from Jalis

co, who was chosen to represent Zacatecas, be al-The Free American, of the 21st ult., has

following remarks on the prospects of peace:

We see nothing as yet to change our opinion in regard to the doubts which we have always manifested about the probability of the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Congress. We announced a few days ago that we had conversed with a gentleman from Mexico, who was of opinion that the members of Congress would not vote for the treaty as ratified at Washington. We have since seen two letters from influential men—one at Queretaro, the other at Mexico—who coincide with the opinion of the gentleman in question. Another letter ion of the gentleman in question. Another letter says, that should the members of Congress violate the constitution of Mexico, by ceding any part of the territory, the same members will have to ask the United States to leave a force of several thousand men to keep order in the Republic. The writer is of opinion that so soon as the American troops will embark for the United States, the government will be overthrown, and that new causes of war will be given to the United States by the people of this country. These are the opinion emitted by the letter writers, and such opinion are sometimes worthy of consideration as news

FROM GUATEMALA, YUCATAN, ECAUDOR, &c .-A letter from Merida, dated March 21st, says: "Yesterday the Spanish corvette Luisa Ferna da arrived at Sisal. Three other vessels of wa da arrived at Sisal. Three other vessels of war, belonging to the same nation, arrived with her. We have received the guns, cannon, powder, and everything we expected everything we expected, excepting the \$200,000, which it was not possible for the authorities of Havana to lend us.

Another letter in the same paper, from Car chy, dated April 9th, contains the following: "Concerning the unfortunate condition country, I can only tell you that yesterday schooner Aparecida arrived here from New Orle She brings information that the government. Washington had ordered Commodore Perry to the point, with some troops, in order to save those points which have not yet fallen into the power to the power t of the Indians, who still continue their acts of barbarity. GUATEMALA.—A treaty has been entered between Great Britain and Guatemals. It

between Great Britain and Guatemala. It was signed on the 22d of February.

The French residents of Vent Cruz, on the 16th ult., held a grand banquet in honor of the French revolution. The Americans had it in contemplation to celebrate the event on the 22d.

Gen. Kearney, Governor of Vera Cruz, has been very ill, but he is now out of danger and has almost completely recovered.

very ill, but he is now out of danger and has almost completely recovered.

Gen. Bustamente is taking measures to suppress the formidable insurrection of the Indians in the State of San Luis Potosi. A part of his division had marched against a large body of Indians who were concentrated at the town of Xichu, to which place they had retired, after having burned the town of San Diego del Biscocho.

The election for President has resulted in the State of Mexico, favorable to Herrera, who received 152 out of 166 votes.

There are 2000 soldiers in Queretaro.

Major Stewart, Paymaster, arrived in Mexico on the 14th.

The forces of the latter are said to amount to nearly 20,000 men, with fifty piecess of cannon; the men are full of zeal for their cause. From Chihushua we have no further news.

Great Fire at St. Louis Four Steamers De-

Sr. Louis, May 9. A fire occurred last night about 2, A. M., at the ity wharf, by which four steamers were co

The steamer L Lightfoot, valued at \$6.000, and in

The steamer Mary, valued at \$20,000, and insu

The steamer Missonsured for \$2,000. The fire originated in the ladies' cabin of steamer Mail.

The Fire Companies from Cincinnati were board the Mail at the time of the fire. This is the second catastrophy of this characte that has taken place at our wharf, and in both in

Sunday .- The Maryland Legislature passed law which takes effect on the 1st of June, to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, virtually shutting up all taverns on that day. The National Medical Convention assembled

stances four boats have been destroyed.

at Baltimore May 2nd. Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, presides over the deliberations of the convention.

Another mammoth Hotel is to be built at Niagara Falls.

Our cotemporaries in St. Louis are still rejo ing over the completion of the Chicago and Illiiois canal. They have good cause to do so: it is an object, the completion of which deserves their highest encomiums, and in a commercial point of view may be looked upon as the greatest and best thing that ever happened for the giant city of the

A NEW COUNTERFEIT .- The Cincinnati papers of Saturday, report the appearance of counterfeit \$3 bills on the Western Bank of Baltimore. It is said | Loaf and refined Sugar, in barrels, we quote at 7a11c. that the hank never issued hills of this denomina

At a meeting of the physicians of the city of Louisville of Dr. W. N. Miller, on motion Dr. Ewing was called to the chair, and Dr. Pyles appointed secretary. The

the decrees of Divine Providence, in whose hands are the events of life and death, we deeply deplore the early de-mise of one who was an ornament alike to his nature and

to his professions.

Revieed. That his pure and unspotted life, his zealdevotion to his professior, his honorable bearing towards his brethren, and the promptness and fidelity with which he discharged his duties to his patients, afford an example worthy both of our admiration and of our imitation.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

nourning for thirty days.

Residued, That a copy of these proceedings be tran

mitted to the widow and parents of the deceased, with our heartfelt condolence for their great and irreparable loss; and also that an account of them be published in the daily papers of this city, and in the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery. U. E. EWING, Chairman. M. Pyles, Secretary.

CONGRESS. WEDNESDAY, May 3. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Wescott, the bill relating the authorizing the Illinois Circuit Court to hol term at Chicago, was taken up and passed. Al-

so, a bill pensioning the widow of Commodore Barry, was passed. Mr. Douglas moved to take up the bill, provide grants of land for the construction of a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes, at Chicago. The bill was after some dis cussion amended and passed, by yeas 24; nays 11 The Senate then adjourned over till Thursday HOUSE.

In the House, the select committee reported fa vorably upon Whitney's railroad, which was order-The bill extending land bounties to the pr oldiers was discussed in Committee of the Whole Mr. Butler from the Judiciary committee report ed a bill facilitating the recovery of fugitive slaves

dered to be printed. Mr. Hall submitted a resolution instructing Judiciary committee to report what legislation was

necessary to protect colored citizens, now residing in slave States; which was adopted. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 4. At the usual hour the Senate was called to orde Mr. Hannegan, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to enable the President to take military possession of Yucatan. After coniderable discussion the bill was made the order of

The bill relating to the retired list was made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Sturgeon reported a resolution requiring committee on Foreign Relations to report upon the propriety of paying Commodore Biddle as Acting

sioner to China. HOUSE. Ir the House the Ten Regiment Bill, after som discussion, was referred to the committee on Mi tary Affairs for amendments.

The bill repealing the act authorising the red

tion of Generals in the Army, was concurred Sundry Senate bills were considered in Comm tee of the Whole, when the House adjourned.

The Senate was called to order and to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Atchison, from the committee on p lands, introduced a bill granting land in

The resolution inquiring whether officers in the service of the United States had been appointed by he President and not nominated to the Senate, and sell from 65 to 75c, by the quantity; sales during the week why were such acts done.

The motion to reconsider the passage of thi resolution gave rise to considerable debater

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, contended that the Senathad no right to enquire of the President, in regar to this matter, as he had the constitutional right to

appoint during the recess of Congress

The subject was finally laid aside informally.

Mr. Hannegan moved to take up the message of the President relating to Yucatan. He remarked that he believed that England had interferred in the affairs of that country, and inciting the Indians

Mr. Clayton followed and contended that the bill would probably violate existing treaties as well as the existing armistice. Mr. Jefferson Davis proposed as a substitute to transfer a portion of the troops now in Mexico to Yucatan, and to supply their places by volunteers.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the bill warmly.

Mr. Foote supported it.

The Senate without action adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. The House proceedings are unimportant, and unitelligable as to be beyond decyphering.

MONDAY, May 8.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order, and proceeded bason called up the resolution demandia Mr. Johnson called up the resolution demanding of the President the nominations of officers to the army which had not been submitted to the Senate Mr. Allen opposed the resolution zealously

hought it ought not to pass.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson followed, and made an able efence of the resolution, contending that the Senate had a right to know why the President had not sent in the nomination of Pillow, Cushing, and others. It was the first time in the history of the

Mr. Johnson, of La., rose to reply, but on motion of Mr. Hannegan the bill relating to Yucatan was ta-Mr. Lewis offered an amendment to the amen

Mr. Lewis offered an amendment to the amendment which provides for no violation of the important principle of our Government, of non-intervention. He contended that Mexico owed protection to Yucatan, and as we had put down the ability of Mexico to afford that protection, we owe the people of Yucatan all necessary protection.

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment.

Mr. Niles spoke in strong terms of opposition to the original bill. He ridiculed the idea of being alarmed at the growth of the Brttish power on this continent. On motion the Senate adjoured.

in the House, the bill paying the Texas regime x months service as volunteers, was re-cons The bill admitting Wisconsin into the Union, was considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill was debated by Bowlin, Tweedy, Denton, Wilson, McLean, and others, when the Committee rose and adjourned.

COMMERCIAL .

WEATHER AND RIVER .- The weather has been heat for several days, was almost as oppressive as in the middle of summer. On Monday we had a heavy fall of rain, since then the atmosphere has been milder. To-day it is cloudy and cool, rendering fires not only comfortable ut almost indispensable. The River is again in a pretty fair stage having risen between three and fourffeet since the ate of our last weekly report. There is now full 10 feet in the canal, and between 6 and 7 feet on the falls, and rising. Boats of medium size pass over the rapids full freighted, and in safety. The River is rising all the way rom Pittsburgh down the tributaries, and small streams are putting out full, and a heavy rise may be expected in a day or two at this point.

TOBACCO .- A very light business has been done in this article. Sales at both warehouses, for the week, mount to only 134. Hhds., 59 of which were sold at the Planter's and 82 at Todd's. In the beginning there was a slight decline perceptible, but rates kept up pretty well until Monday; the Briannia's news was then received and a further decline was immediately submitted to, sales since have been at a fulling off of from \$ to 15c. per lb. on all grades; there are still numerous buyers in the market, but they evince no anxiety to increase their purchases and are holding back with the expectation of a further lecline, or a more settled state of affairs in the Eastern markets. Sales at Todd's ware-house for the week comprise 82 Hhds. as follows: 22 Hhds. "Thirds" at rates ranging from \$1 66 to \$2 80, 38 Hhds. "Seconds" from \$2 65 to \$4 56; 21 Hhds. "Firsts" from \$1 to \$5 %; Sales at the Planter's of 52 Hhds, 15 Hhds, "Thirds" at rates ranging from \$1 60 to \$2 40; 30 Hhds. "Seconds' from \$2 60 to \$4 15: 7 Hhds. "Firsts" from \$3 95 to \$5 45 per 100 lbs. Receipts are light, and the demand GROCERIES,-Business in this line has been confined

gar we continue to quote at 48a4sc. by wholesale. Retail sales 4 acc. Good to prime Rio Coffee, 7 a7 to: hiferior 67a7c. Retail sales 74a8c. Prime plantation Molasses 24a244 on the landing; 24a25e, in store. Retail sales 25a26c. per gallon. Sugar House 35a28c. No sales of sack Salt; Kanawha continues to sell at 30c. per bushel. Prime South Carolina Rice 44a43c. Retail 5a54c. ib, for different numbers. FLOUR & GRAIN-Transactions in Flour have been

224a4 75 for Ohio, but since a decline has takan place and for the past two or three days \$4 40a1 50 have been the ruling rates by the quantity; \$4 50a4 75 by retail; several indred barrels of St. Louis and Upper Mississippi brands have been received, but the greater portion was taken into store and is now iteld at \$1 75a5 00, by the 10 or 20 barrels. Sales to-day embrace a very small amount, not t exceed 100 bbls in small lots at \$4 40a4 50 for Onio, and one or two dray loads of St. Louis at \$4 75. The market may be considered dull at quotations with a good supply samples of prime: one or two large shipments have been are now operating; very little arrives from the country, oats continue scarce, and no receipts of consequence by the river since the date of our last. To day there is none of either at the landing; sales of 100 bushel oats vesterday the river in the forepart of the week at 29, 19, and 30c. No a brewer on Monday at 38c, exclusive of bags, and a prime of some 1000 bushels now in store is offered at 45c. bass ncluded. Barley may be quoted dull at 35a45c, as in quality. Corn would sell readily at 25c in ear, retail sales are making from store at 28a30c, and some are selling a few bushels as high as 33a35c. We recapitulate, say good and choice brands Ohio Flour \$4 40a4 5) by wholesale, \$1 624a4 75 by the single barrel; St. Louis \$4 624a4 75 by wholesale, \$175a5 00 by retail; Wheat prime and choice Wartie, fair lots 65a70c; Corn 25a25c by wholesale, 30a35c by retail; Oats 25c by the quantity, 28a30c at retail; good and choice Barley 40a46c, old and inferior 30a38c per bushel: no Rye received or sold. PROVISIONS .- We have heard of the following sales

and Prime at \$8 for the former and \$6 for the latter; & bbls Mess at \$7 974c; 70 bbls at \$7 75c; 250 bbls Mess at \$7 75c; 49 bbls M. O. at \$7 25; 23 bbls Prime at \$6 75, and a sale of Rumps at \$5 25; also a sale of 260 bbls on Tuesday of Mess at \$7 874c, and \$5 75. We quote Mess at \$7 75a8 (0; Prime \$5 75a\$6; Rumps \$5 25a6 78 per bbl, with some demand for the Coast, and to fill small of ders. Bacon has arrived freely, and prices are a shade lower. Sales for the past three days embrace about 60. 000 lbs from wagons; Shoulders at 2c, Hams at 21a3c, Clear Sides 3\a34c; hog round 2\a3c; sales from seco ands of nearly 150 casks during the week; Shoulders at tween five and six thousand lbs from wagons at rates quo-3ta4c; hog round 3:34c. Lard has also declined; sales have ces-say prime country rendered in kegs 4fa5c; common and imposing a penalty of \$1,000 on persons who and inferior 3a4c; No. 1 Porkhouse in kegs 5a5c; No 2 should aid their escape, with a report on the same subject. On motion 10,000 extra copies were orand inferior 3a4c; No. 1 Porkhouse in kegs 5a54c; No 2

BUTTER AND CHEESE .- Both have declined since the date of our last. Prime Western Reserve Cheese is of common as low as 6 a6 fe. No large lots of Butter coming to market; good keg and firkin sells at 12 alik: choice for table use at 15a18c; retail sales in the market at 15a20c per lb.

BAGGING, ROPE AND HEMP.-in the foremet the week some few sales of Bagging and Rope were reported, about 450 coils and pieces of each; Rope at Siasc. and Bagging at 11a12c, according to terms. Since then we have heard of nothing doing, except a small lot of Bagging at 11c, and a few coils of Rope at 54c, cash. The market is extremely dull with no buyers, and a pretty heavy stock on hand for the season. Rope at 54, and Bagging at 11c, nominally, large lots of Hemp have been received from St. Louis, but they were on orders for manufacturing and therefore not of any sales within a few days past; manufacturers have powered their rates to \$4 per cwt and refuse to go above this for the best dew-rotted; fair to common samples may be quoted at from \$3 to \$3 75, and the best Mo. dew rotted at \$4 per cwt. The St. Louis and Eastern markets prospect is that the article will go lower.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS,-Cotton is very dull and we know of no one buying to any extent; sales of 7 and Sc for different numbers; sales to the city dealers in large lots, at 5 per cent off; receipts and stock fair. DRIED FRUIT .- Good Apples are very scarce and

sura up about 100 bbls at these rates. Peaches are not in as good demand, large lots of old can be purchased for Stal 124, new sell for \$1 25af 50 per bushel. PRUITS—West India fruits are not very plenty; MR and other good brands of Raisms sell at \$2 10a2 12a per lox. S S Almonds 15a16c. Currants 15a14c. Primes 22a25c. Figs 15a16c per lb. Green Apples are quite scarce, and sell from \$2.50 to \$3.50; a very choice quality would, perhaps, bring \$4 per bol.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen, Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. RUSSELL, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York JOHN. SCHOLKFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts., Philadelphia

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March, 18, 1848.—3m.

C. H. BARKLEY, COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky. WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him-will act as Agent for the collection of money.closing secounts, &c., &c. Charges moderate. April 1, 1848.—tf.

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LOUISVILLE;
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full as
ortment of the patterns of Paper Hangings, Manufactured by
Sept. 18 1847—1y, Above and Below BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Mighty river, oh! mighty river, Rolling in ebb and flow forever Through the city so vast and old; Through massive bridges-by domes

spires, Crowned with the smoke of a myriad fires: City of majesty, power, and gold; Thou lovest to float on thy waters dull The white-winged fleets so benutiful, And the lordly steamers passing along, Wind-defying, and swift and strong, Thou bearest them all on thy motherly b Laden with riches, at trade's behest; Bounteous trade, whose wine and corn Stock the garner and fill the horn, Who gives us luxury, joy, and pleasure, Stintless, sunless, out of measure— Thou art a rich and mighty river, Rolling in ebb and flow forever.

Doleful river, oh! doleful river, Pale on thy breast the moonbeams quiver, Through the city so drear and cold— City of sorrows hard to bear,
Of guilt, injustice, and despair—
City of miseries untold;
Thou hidest below, in thy treacherous waters,
The death-cold form of Beauty's daughters; The corses pale of the young and sad—
Of the old whom sorrow has goaded mad—
Mothers of babes that cannot know The sires that left them to their wo-Women forlorn, and men that run The race of passion, and die undone; Thou takest them all in thy careless wave, Thou givest them all a ready grave; Thou art a black and doleful river, olling in ebb and flow forever.

In ebb and flow forever and ever-So rolls the world thou murky river, So rolls the tide, above and below; Above, the rower impels his boat; Below, with the current the dead men float: The waves may smile in the sunny glow, While above, in the glitter, and pomp, and

glare, The flags of the vessels flap the air; But below, in the silent under-tide, The waters vomit the wretch that died Above, the sound of the music swells, From the passing ship, from the city bells;
From below, there cometh a gurgling breath
As the desperate diver yields to death;
Above and below the waters go,
Bearing their burden waters Bearing their burden of joy or wo; Rolling along, thou mighty river, In ebb and flow forever and ever.

The Mother.

There sat a mother with a little child She was so downcast, so afraid that it should die. It was so pale; the small eyes had closed themselves; it drew its breath so quite sickly on one side. softly, and now and then with a deep respiration, as if it sighed; and the other looked still more sorrowfully on the little crea-

BY HANS C. ANDERSON.

Then a knocking was heard at the door, Everything out of doors was covered with leave.' ice and snow, and the wind blew so that it All at once an icy cold rushed through the hope for which he submitted to it. He

and set it on the stove that it might be warm- quicker than I.' ed for him: the old man sat and rocked 'I am a mother,' said she. chair close by him, looked at her little sick child that drew its breath so deep, and rais-

'Do you think that I shall save him?' said she 'our Lord will not take him from

And the old man, it was Death himself nodded so strangely, it could just as well signify yes as no. And the mother looked down in her lap, and the tears ran down over her cheeks; her head became so heavy: and nights; and now she slept, but only for a minute, when she started up and trembled with cold. 'What is that?' said she, not tell thee.' and looked on all sides; but the old man was gone, and her little child was goneclock in the corner burred, and burred; the great leaden weight ran down to the floor, oump! and then the clock also stood still.

But the poor mother ran out of the house,

Out there, in the midst of the snow. there sat a woman in long, black clothes; and she said-"Death has been in thy ers. chamber, and I saw him hasten away with thy little child; he goes faster than the wind, and he never brings back whom he takes!"

clothes, but before I tell it, thou must first thy child!-I am fond of them; I have thou wast about to disturb and destroy.' heard them before, I am Night; I saw thy tears whilst thou sang'st 'them!

But Night stood still and mute. Then the mother wrung her hands, sang and wept, and there were many songs, but yet many more tears; and then Night said-'Go to the right, into the dark pine forest; thither I saw Death take his way with thy

depths of the forest, and she no longer knew whither she should go; then there stood a thorn bush, there was neither leaf nor flower on it, it was also in the cold winter season, and ice-flakes hung on the Which of them was my child? Tell it

·Hast thou not seen Death go past with my little child?" said the mother. 'Yes,' said the thorn bush: 'but I will not tell thee which way he took, unless

And she pressed the thorn bush to her breast so firmly, that it might be thoroughly warmed, and the thorns went right into her flesh, and her blood flowed in large drops, but the thorn bush shot forth fresh green leaves, and there came flowers on it in the cold winter night, the heart of the afflicted to the unknown land. mother was so warm; and the thorn bush old her the way she should go.

She then came to a large lake, where there was neither ship nor boat. The lake was not frozen sufficiently to bear her; nei-ther was it open, nor low enough that she somewhat like our hodge.podge, a mixture could wade through it; and across it she of various matters; for we are told that a must go if she would find her child. Then dish heaped up with various fruits and preshe lay down to drink up the lake, and sented at the temples of the gods were thus that was an impossibility for a human be-

the woman, but you can give me your long black hair; you know yourself that it is of a tumbril, at the end of a pole. They

that will I gladly give you!' And she gave ger presented a human form. Roars of ed political mistrust even to crime in the her fine black hair, and got the old woman's laughter and applause encouraged these hor- tolerated days of September. He had defisnow-white hair instead.

house, where flowers and trees grew strange- execution, these refined men of wrath made A secret horror mingled with the admiration ly into one another. There stood fine hya. Bailly descend from the tumbril, and forced he inspired. He felt this, and sought to sepcinths under glass bells, and there stood him to make on foot the tour of the Champ- arate himself from his past. Uncultivate strong stemmed peonies; there grew water plants, some so fresh, others half sick, the water snake lay down on them, and black crabs pinched their stalks. There stood beautrest the control the total of the champ, and there stood beautrest the control the total of the champ, are the himself from his past. Oncurvated in his nature, he had impulses of humanity as he had of fury. He had low vices but generous passions—in a word, he had a them. The guillotine had been erected in still lived—one in China and one in Green-take down the scaffold piece by piece, and flesh, loins of brass, feet of clay. He prosstill lived—one in China and one in Green-land—round about in the world. There were large trees in small pots, so that they stood so stunted in growth, and ready to hurst the pots, in other places there was a state of the scaffold piece by piece, and to reconstruct it close to the banks of the Seine, upon a dung heap accumulated from the sewers of Paris. The executioners were constrained to obey. The machine little dull flower in rich mould, with moss was dismantled. As if to parody the punround about it, and it was so petted and ishment of Christ bearing his cross, the monnursed. But the distressed mother bent sters loaded the shoulders of the old man down over all the smallest plants, and with the heavy beams which supported the heard within them how the human heart platform of the scaffold. Their blows combeat; and amongst millions she knew her pelled the condemned to drag himself along

'There it is,' cried she, and stretched her burden; coming to himself he arose, and hand out over a little blue crocus, that hung shouts of laughter rallied him upon his age

Death comes—I expect him every moment; snow, inundated his head, and froze his do not let him pluck the flower up, but limbs. His body trembled with cold. His threaten him that you will do the same with soul was firm. His grave and placid counand in came a poor old man wrapped up as others. Then he will be afraid: he is re- cenance preserved its serenity. His impasin a horse cloth, for it warms one, and he sponsible for them to our Lord, and no sable reason passed above this populace, needed it, as it was the cold winter season. one dares to pluck them up before he gives and looked beyond them. He tasted mar-

the great hall, and the blind mother knew discoursed calmly with the assistants. One

towards the little flower, but she held her people, thanked the executioner, and confihands tight round his, so fast and vet afraid ded himself to immortality. Few victims that she should touch one of the leaves .- ever met with viler executioners, few execu-Then Death blew on her hands, and she lioners with so exalted a victim."-Lamar. felt that it was colder than the cold-wind, tine's Girondists. and her hands fell down powerless.

'Thou canst not do anything against me,'

'But our Lord can!' said she.

'I only do his bidding, said Death.' 'I am his gardener: I take all his flowers and she had not closed her eyes for three days trees, and plant them in the great garden of and these reflected a peculiar coloring upon Paradise, in the unknown land; but how they grow there, and how it is there, I dare 'Give me my child!' said the mother, and

she wept and prayed. At once she seized hold of two beautiful flowers close by, with each hand, and cried out to death, 'I will tear all thy flowers off, for I am in despair.' 'Touch them not,' said Death. 'Thou

sayest thou art so unhappy, and now thou wilt make another mother equally unhappy. 'Another mother!' said the poor woman, and directly let go her hold of both the flow-

'I fished them up from the lake, they shone so bright; I knew not they were thine .-'Oh! only tell me which way he went!' Take them again; they are now brighter said the mother; 'tell me the way, and I than before: now look down into the deep well close by, I shall tell thee the names of I know it!' said the woman in the black the two flowers thou would'st have pulled clothes, but before I tell it, thou must first up, and thou wilt see their whole future sing for me all the songs thou hast sung for life—their whole human existence; see what

And she looked down into the well; and it was a happiness to see how the one be-'I will sing them all, all!' said the moth- came a blessing to the world, to see how er; 'but do not stop me now—I may overtake him—I may find my child!'

described as the resultant of many contrasts ceiving he wanted to play with them, took where. And she saw the other's life, and it was sorrow and distress, horror and wretch-

Death.

'Which of them is Misfortune's flower, and which is that of Happiness?' asked she. 'That I will not tell thee,' said Death; but this thou shalt know from me, that the one flower was thy own child; it was thy child's fate thou saw'st-thy own child's fu-

Then the mother screamed with terror. me! save the innocent! save my child from all that misery! rather take it away! take it into God's kingdom! Forget my tears, forget my prayers, and all that I have clone!' 'I do not understand thee,' said Death. thou wilt first warm me up at thy heart. I Wilt thou have thy child again, or shall am freezing to death; I shall become a go with it there, where thou dost not know?"

Then the mother wrung her hands, fell upon her knees, and prayed to our Lord -Oh, hear me not, when I pray against thy will, which is the best! hear me not! hear

And she bowed her head down in her lap, and Death took her child, and went with it

The original satura (afterwards satira, ing, but the efficient mouter thought that, as also was a kind of pudding or gausage in which there were various ingredient. It is plainly an adjective with the substantive suppressed in the ordinary training that the substantive suppressed in the ordinary training tra

under this weight. He fainted under his and infirmities. They made him look on. 'Don't touch the flower' said the old wo-man, 'but place yourself here, and when of his own scaffold. Rain, mingled with tyrdom, and did not find it more bitter than

In Ninfa, love for the beautiful was innate, and her devotion to the fine arts unbounded. Poetry, music, and painting, were the natural expressions of her soul, her words and actions. True, she sometimes yielded to the vain delusions of fancy; true, her enthusiasm often verged upon exaggeration; yet shall we censure this ardent daughter of the warm South, and judge her according to the received formula of a sterner and less sunny clime? Shall we condemn because we do not understand? The ways of genius are not the ways of or-

dinary men. She was a creature of contrests, this charm. Her light hair and transparent complexion betrayed her Northern extraction, but her dark blue eyes were entirelyalmost entirely, Italian. Almost we sav: for though in general the Southern fire was alone discernible, there were times when a softness, or rather sadness, tempered the ardor of their expression, and tears glistened

the higest natures are alone susceptible .-Tales from the German.

Look at the bright side! The sun's golden All nature illumines, and cheereth: Why wilt thou turn so perversely to gaze

On that dark cloud which now in the dista

Look at the bright side! Recount all thy joys; thee; Muse not for ever on that which annoys; Shut not thine eyes to the beauties are

Look at the bright side! Mankind, it is true, Have their failings, nor should they be spoken of lightly,
But why on their faults thus concentrate thy

Forgetting their virtues which shine forth so brightly?

Reflecting its own brilliant hues on thy heart,

shall I find my little child?

Nay, I know not, 'said the woman, 'and you cannot see! Many flowers and trees have withered this night! Death will soon come and plant them over again! You certainly know that every person has his or her life's tree or flower, just as every one happens to be settled; they look like other plants, but they have pulsations of the heart.

Children's hearts can also beat; go after yours, perhaps you may know your child's but what will you give me, if I tell you what will you give me, if I tell you what you shall do more?

All are nothing to give,' said the admired shape of the season of the salt was one of the admirers of ancient fortune, who mean the man who understands the mean the nan who understands the mean the man who into the the ceme unt of file th what you shall do more?'

'I have nothing to give,' said the afflicted mother, 'but I will go to the world's end for Men who called themselves relations, friends a giant among the dwarfs of the people.— 'Nay, I have nothing to do there,' said or avengers of the victims of the Champ-de- He displayed his superiority as a parvenu fine, and that I like! You shall have my white hair instead! That's always some-thing! dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having and violently whipped Bailly's face with it. Others spat in his face. His features lacer-the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having and violently whipped Bailly's face with it. Others spat in his face. His features lacer-the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having and violently whipped Bailly's face with it. Others spat in his face. His features lacer-the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. After having the dipped it from time to time in the gutter, be the head of the republic. Do you demand nothing else?' said she, ated and soiled with dust and blood, no lon-vice was as bold as his brow. He had pushnow-white hair instead.

The march, interrupted at stations, ed remorse, but it overcame him. He was lasted three hours, arrived at the place of beset by it. Blood followed his footsteps. tiful palm trees, oaks and plantains; there stood beautiful palm trees, oaks and plantains; there stood parsley and flowering thyme; every tree and every flower had its name; each of the man tree and every flower had its name; each of the man tree and every flower had its name; each of the man tree and every flower had its name; each of the man tree and every flower had its name; each of the cution. The executioners were ordered to the meant. This heart in his latter days, returned the enclosure itself of the Champ-de-Mars. The description appeared to the love. He deserved at the same time curses and pity. He was the Colossus of the Revolution—the head of gold, bosom of

> Anecdotes of Dogs. The following are selected from a great

rondists.

variety of interesting anecdotes of dogs in

and the gentleman left him in the care of the body guards, who are placed there. The Englishman, some time after he had enter al creed, when they see that upon such aled, returned to the gate and informed the guards that he had lost his watch, telling rity appear to depend. The young lady the sergeant that if he would permit him to Lacquers are immature daguerreotypes of take in the dog, he would soon discover the their mother. Their names are Emily and As the old man trembled with cold, and the little child slept a moment, the mother the little child slept a moment, the mother the little child slept a moment, the mother that it was Death that came.

The gentleman insisted that this person had said to him, "you tremble, Bailly." "Yes, got his watch; and on being searched, not without a page at their neers, exceeding the little child slept a moment, the mother that it was Death that came.

The gentleman insisted that this person had said to him, "you tremble, Bailly." "Yes, got his watch; and on being searched, not little child slept a moment, the mother that it was Death that came.

The gentleman insisted that this person had got him their carriage.—Albert Smith. gardens, till at last, he laid hold of a man. without a page at their heels, except when minated this scene of protracted cruelty. It able, the dog possessed such a perfection of instinct, as to take his master's watch from of all despots, doomed now, as in the past, to the other six, and carry it to him!

> the lost property of its master, we shall give one other instance. M. Dumont, a tradesman of the Rue St. Denis, Paris, offered to lay a wager with a friend, that if he were to War storm'd the state, and civic discord rent, hide a six-livre piece in the dust, his dog He shunn'd the tempest till its wrath was spent would discover and bring it to him. The wager was accepted, and the piece of money secreted, after being carefully marked. When they had proceeded some distance from the spot, M: Dumont called to his dog | And to the Leute promised equal law. that he had lost something, and ordered him to seek it. Caniche immediately turned back, while his master and his companion Meanwhile a traveller, who happened to be just then returning in a small chaise from Vincennes, perceived the piece of money, "The captain's post repaid the pilot's rask, which his horse had kicked from its hiding He seized the ship as he had cleared place; he alighted, took it up, and drove to his inn in Rue Pont-aux-Choux, and Ca-Ninfa, and therein precisely lay her potent niche had just reached the spot in search of the lost piece when the stranger picked it Filch'd from the fight, and juggled to the throne up. He followed the chaise, went into the inn, and stuck close to the traveller. Hav. ing scented out the coin, which he had been ordered to bring back, in the pocket of the latter, he leaped up incessantly about him. The gentleman, supposing him to be some dog that had been lost or left behind by his

in them like dew in the morning sun; her eyebrows were of the deepest black, yet so marks of fondness; and as the animal was delicately pencilled upon the alabaster fore- handsome, he determined to keep him. He head, that though they gave to her countenance a certain character of decision, they bed, took him with him to his chamber. No in no measure diminished its feminine soft. sooner had he pulled off his clothes, than ness. The character of her mind might be they were seized by the dog; the owner conbecause you have in them money which does not belong to you.' The traveller because still more exasperated. 'Compose yourself, sir,' rejoined the other smiling; without doubt, there is in your purse, a six
we know not whether to term them crime or virtue. The culpable devotion of Chardace, and or virtue. The culpable devotion of Chardace, has the air of a person perpetually waiting for something that never arrives. We have, however, no right to find fault with his occupation, or rather with his entire with his occupation, or rather with his entire with his occupation, or rather with his entire want of any, for every man has the privilege and highly flavored. Therefore, he considers and could not forbear caressing the dog which had given him so much uneasiness

and such an unpleasant chase. They take the fur animals, not only by the ordinary artifices of traps and weapons adapted to every circumstance, but also by putting themselves as much as possible on an equality with the animals pursued, going on all fours and imitating the brutes in voice and clothing. They contribute by for the following to be present when the tutor was giving a lesson in history to her clidest son, but also by giving a lesson in history to her clidest son, but and clothing. They contribute by far the his physician Philip. He told of Alexan-largest portion of the skins of the Polar bear der being sick, and receiving a letter warn-

Stuck-up-People.

The head of the family, whose natural istory we are about to put forth, is Mr. Spangle Lacquer. He is reported to have nade a great deal of money somehow or performs other antics so well calculated to shake the faith of all in our sublime nationmost contemptible points does its holy puring the season; and never go out shopping

meet the retribution of their villainy. Of the alertness of the dog in recovering "A distant kinsman, Ludovick his name,

Reign'd in their stead, a king of sage repute; Not that in youth he sow'd the seeds of fame, When trees he planted, what he ask'd was-Safe in serener lands he pass'd his prime;

But mused not vainly on the strife afar: Return'd, he watch'd-the husbandman of tim The second harvest of rebellious war; Cajoled the Edelings, fix'd the fickle Gau

'The moment came, disorder split the realm; And trimm'd the rudder with a dextrior

turn,
A turn so dexterous, that is served to fling

prow; Drop we the metaphor as he the mask: And, while his gaping Vandals wonder Behold the patriot to the despot grown, "And bland in words was wily Ludovick!

Much did he promise, nought did he fulfil; The trickster Fortune loves the hands And smiled approving on her conjuror's skill The promised freedom vanished in a tax, And bays, turn'd briars, scourged bewild

An eye urbane, a people-catching smile, brow, of webs the everlasting weaver, Where jovial frankness mask'd the serious

guile; Each word, well aim'd, he feathered with a jest

similar vicissitudes, for they too pass, in the part," said I, "it seems to me that if there course of the year, from the indulgence of be the least courage in the action, it ought great voracity to the scantiest fare, and then to be regarded as a mere piece of madness." dy seated beside me, who had hitherto been silent, bent towards me and whispered, "save your breath, Jean-Jacques; they would not understand you." I looked at her for a moment, then convinced she was right, I another, but in what precise way is not from several slight indications, that my remained silent. After dinner, suspecting, known; and he has passed through the three degrees of comparison appropriated to three degrees of comparison appropriated to idea from the anecdote he had told so well, commercial wealth, in the stages of shop- I invited him to accompany me in a walk keeper, tradesman, and merchant. He pre- in the park; and there, availing myself of fers an uncomfortable house at an enormous rent in the Hyde Park division of the Blue Book to any of the most eligible mansions he could command for half the sum in a less fashionable part of the town, because stylish ceeded that of any one else. But in what persons live there, and he may be taken for one of them. Mrs. Spangle Lacquer is a very fine lady. She dresses by the fashion-way fine lady. books, believing berthe and births to be words of equal worth in the world, and has wry face! The poor boy, who, to his inficoncerts; indeed, were she not to be seen medicine about a fortnight before, had the at M. Benedict's, she would not hold up her head for the season afterwards. She roison of which he had any idea was a her head for the season afterwards. She has also a pew in a very fashionable church, where religion is made a medium for the display of bonnets in the interior and liveries at the doors; and where some theological partizanship is supported by the clergyman.

In zoological classification the Mooner evidently belongs to the ruminantia. He dear friend, I did not say so?" pass by in contempt. The laying-down of wooden blocks to form a new pavement Boswell's Johnson. detains him a sure half-hour. The opening of a water-main or a course of gas-pipes is another riveting spectacle; but the attraction of both these is exceeded by the elevation of a fresh block of stone to the top of an embryo building-which is a process of so absorbing a nature as to make him unmindful of everything else in the world, until it is properly fixed. It is lucky for him that the view of the river has been shut out on the palace side of Westminster Bridge, or his head would certainly grow between the balustrades whilst he watched the laying of each successive piece of masonry hereafter the chief sufferers from consumption; thus, to form the new Houses of Parliament. of the 233 tailors, who died in one district The Mooner, like other idlers, is exceedingly fond of the shops-more especially those where some mechanical performance is going on in the windows. In this respect a corkcutter's ranks very high; he wonders what the men do with the bits they take off, and the lungs, of whom twenty eight died from consumption. Dr. Guy reports, that also admires the gratuitous exhibition in natural philosophy afforded by the working of the coffee-shop steam-engine in Rathbone Place, and thinks what a quantity of coffee the people in the neighborhood must get through, if the mill is obliged to work all "In the face of murder history dares not day to grind it for them. He is again much praise, and in the face of heroism dares not gratified at the table-knives, and teapots rely Italian in her manner and bearing, she bark at the door, which the traveller open- condemn her. The appreciation of such an volving on the bottle-jack in the windows of possessed the graceful simplicity of address, ed, under the idea that he wanted to go out. act places us in the terrible alternative of the cheap ironmongers; which attractive dispossessed the graceful simplicity of address, the entire freedom from affectation, which the entire freedom from affectation, which characterises that people; but her heart was gifted with a steadfast constancy, a power of endurance, rarely to be found in persons of excitable temperament. The union of excitable temperament. The union of the control of the human heart. There are the control of the human heart. Italian impulse and German feeling, was especially manifested in a captivating smile peculiar to herself. This was at once bright personal feeling abyses of the human heart. There are deeds of which men are no judges, and peculiar to herself. This was at once bright purse that of double Napoteons, of forty linust leave this mystery to be decoated in the abyses of the human heart. There are deeds of which men are no judges, and which men are no judges, and peculiar to herself. This was at once bright purse that of double Napoteons, of fortier this mystery to be decoated in the abyses of the human heart. There are deeds of which men are no judges, and which mount, without appeal, direct to the ones. He cultivates cheap literature in the state of the cockrels, of last May's brood, weighted the cockrels of the cockrel and sorrowful, attractive and dignified, and where the stranger arrived a moment after-tribunal of God. There are human actions second-hand book-stalls; or otherwise stops told of emotions deep, fervent, and of which wards, breathing and enraged. He accused so strange, a mixture of weakness and that uninteresting class of shops which the dog of robbing him. 'Sir,' said the master, 'my dog is a very faithful creature, and if he has run away with your clothes, it is we know not whether to term them crime the months are locally gains our attention when we are locally gains our a

livre piece, with such and such marks, her country, and generous murderess of a which you picked up in the Boulevard St.

Anterior and which throw down there with the manner of conference of conference of a profitable to raise than any other breed. which you picked up in the Boulevard St. Antoine, and which I threw down there with a firm conviction that my dog would bring it back again. This is the cause of the robbery which he committed upon you! The stranger's rage now yielded to astonishment;

I amartine's Girondists.

I tyrant, a name which should at once conject to entering into any conversation with the Mooner. He possesses that diverting planted corn, small pieces of toking glass, or vate with such care, of totally losing the point of any anecdote he relates, and strolls field, by pieces of strong twing on short poles, four or five feet above the ground, will prove as a product of the conversation with the Mooner. He possesses that diverting planted corn, small pieces of shrining tin, suspended about the point of any anecdote he relates, and strolls field, by pieces of strong twing on short poles, four or five feet above the ground, will prove as a product of the conversation. [Lamartine's Girondists.]

Teaching History.

'While in the country,' says Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 'on a visit for some days at the house of a lady who devoted herself to the country has no converse to a story that has no converse to the relates; and strolls and strolls and wanders just as much in his conversation as much in his conversation as he does in his peregrinations, linger. If our or five feet above the ground, will prove as effectual, perhaps, as any other means. A line of white twine strung around the field and supported by stakes, will also have a similar effect. The crow, in all old settlements, is too suspictions a lady who devoted herself to the

rather than of thought, more elemental than seals come forth to breathe. There the bear ter away, his parents, as is usual with parents, as is usual grave woman, who was appointed to look after Death's great greenbouse! 'How have you been able to find the way hither? and who has helped you!'

Our Lord has helped me,' said she. He is merciful, and you will also be so! Where shall I find my little child!'

Takes the march intelligent, he was still a statesman, beyond any of those who tried to handle and many of those who tried to handle and many and with one paw stretched into the water. The Samoyedea, at the same time, practice live lines natural to his age, and encouraged him to engress or entities had only considered this they migh and with one paw stretched into the water. The Samoyedea, at the same time, practice live lines natural to his age, and encouraged him tracing the conversation. With the fixe artifice, for they, as well as the bears, his hair cut, his hands tied behind his back with an enormous cord; his body covered shall I find my little child!'

The Samoyedea, at the same time, practice live lines natural to his age, and encouraged him. He was even a greater statesman fixe artifice, for they, as well as the bears, by the certainty that he was giving his audit they let the seals come out upon the ice, and they let the seals come out upon the ice, and they let the seals come out upon the ice, and they let the seals come out upon the ice, and they let the seals come out upon the ice, and they let the seals come out upon the ice, and they let the seals come out upon the ice, and they let the seals come out upon the ice, and with one paw stretched into the water. The and with one paw stretched into the water. The same content to pretter the hole, the certainty that he was giving his audit they let the seals come out upon the ice, and with one paw stretched into the water. The and with one paw stretched into the water. The same content to powers in the live in the let away, in particular than intelligent, he was still a stateman, beyond covers himself up with snow facing the hole, and with one paw stretched into the water. The artific is had only c

And on the roof is snow: And in and out, and round about. The bitter night-winds blow: The bitter night-winds how! and blow, And darkness thickens deep; And oh, the minutes creep as slow

As though they were asleep.

It used to be all light and song, And mirth and spirits gay; The day could never prove too long, The night seemed like the day; The night seemed bright and light as day Ere yet that house was old; Ere yet its aged roof was gray,

Its inner chambers cold. Old visions haunt the creaking floors, Old sorrows sit and wail; While still the night-winds out of doors Like burly bailiffs rail! Old visions haunt the floors above. The walls with wrinkles frown: And people say, who pass that way, 'Twere well the house were down.

The Modesty of Goldsmith. Colonel O'Moore, of Cloghan Castle in

Ireland, told me an amusing instance of the mingled vanity and simplicity of Goldsmith which (though perhaps colored a little, as anecdotes too often are) is characteristic at least of the opinion which his best friends entertained of Goldsmith. One afternoon, as Colonel O'Moore and Mr. Burke were going to dine with Sir Joshua Reynolds they observed Goldsmith, (also on his way to Sir Joshua's) standing near a crowd of people, who were staring and shouting at some foreign women in the windows of one capt. Brown's 'Popular Natural History,' just published:

Au English gentleman some time ago went to Vauxhall Gardens (France) with a he reads instead of another; or has an altar he reads instead of another; or has an altar rather to darken than enlighten his mind, I seed on, and arrived before Goldsmith, who rather to darken than enlighten his mind, I seed on, and arrived before Goldsmith, who reads in the doors; and where some theological he had inwardly resolved that the next time partizanship is supported by the clergyman, who he had to take medicine, he, too, would be an Alexander. Without entering into any explanations, which might have served rather to darken than enlighten his mind, I seed on, and arrived before Goldsmith, who reads in the doors; and where some theological he had inwardly resolved that the next time of the houses in Liecester Square. Observe to discover the head to take medicine, he, too, would be an Alexander. Without entering into any explanations, which might have served rather to darken than enlighten his mind, I seed on, and arrived before Goldsmith, who seed on, and arrived before Goldsmith, who confirmed him in his laudable resolutions; came soon after, and Mr. Burke affected to and I returned to the house, laughing internally at the wisdom of parents and tutors, vex poor Goldsmith, who begged Mr. Burke who flatter themselves that they have been would tell him how he had had the mission teaching children history. It may be that time to offend him. Burke appeared very some of my readers, not satisfied with the reluctant to speak, but after a good deal of "save your breath, Jean Jacques," are now pressing, said, "that he was really ashamed take in the dog, he would soon discover the their mother. Their names are Eurily and thief. His request being granted, the gendeman made motions to the dog of what he lead the Gordene' due to the Gordene' d mire so much in this action of Alexander? be guilty of such monstrous indiscretions as how can you understand when told? I ad- Goldsmith, with great earnestness, protested mire Alexander's faith in the existence of he was unconscious of what was meant. human virtue, a faith upon which he staked Why, said Burke, did you not exclaim, his very life. Was there ever a more noble as you were looking up at those women, went and poured some ale into a pint pot, hither?" he asked. 'How couldst thou come my friend," replied the old man to him, only his watch, but six others were discov-"but it is with cold." At last the axe terminated this scene of protracted cruelty. It what is more remarkable, the dog possessed such a perfection of a "realm-deceivation at those pain-deceivation and the continue of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation at those pain-deceivation and the continue of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation at those pain-deceivation of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the treachery of a "realm-deceivation of the new Timon," traces with stance of generous, implicit trust in anoth-living pencil, the dog possessed such a perfection of the new Timon, "traces with the new Timon," traces with the new Timon, "traces with the new Timon," traces with the new Timon, "traces with the new Timon," traces with the new Timon, "traces with the new Timon, "trace passed by unnoticed?' Goldsmith was hor ror-struck, and said, 'Surely, surely, my lounges and strays about, taking four times plied Burke, if you had not said so, how the period allotted to walk any distance, should I have known it?" 'That's true,' fiddle-faddling the space of time away in a answered Goldsmith with great humility: 'I lamentably unprofitable manner, and find. am very sorry—it was very foolish. I do ing intense amusement in objects which the recollect that something of the kind passed Regent Street Idler, or even the Gent, would through my mind, but I did not think I had

Sir James Clark, physician to the Queen, enumerates, as the exciting causes of consumption, 'long confinement in close, illrooms, or manufactories,' he also says, 'il an infant, born in perfect health, and of the healthiest parents, be kept in close rooms. in which free ventilation and cleanliness are neglected, a few months will often suffice to induce 'tuberculous cachexia'-the beginning of consumption. Persons engaged in confined close rooms, or workshops, are in London, in 1839, 123 died of diseases of the lungs, of whom ninety-two died of consumption. Of fifty-two milliners, dving in the same year, thirty-three died of diseases in a close printers' room, he found seventeen men at work, of whom three had spitting of blood, two had affections of th lungs, and five had constant and severe colds. After reading these sad facts, who can deny that the chief cause of consumption is the respiration of bad air? - Ventila

AGRICULTURAL.